McAllister & Beaver

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, who holds his seat illegally, has decided that Hampton is the legal Governor of that State.

—Henry Clay said he would rather be right than President. Governor Hayes could also say to Tilden, "I had rather be decent than be President."

—The Oregon dispatches of the Hon. Z. Chandler afford little aid and comfort to Democratic investigators. Mr. Chandler was not born yesterday.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* hopes the Democratic party will be able to carry Ben. Hill. The question is, says the New Orleans *Times*, "will Ben. be able to carry the Democratic party?"

—It begins to look as though Tilden, Field, Black and other cunning tricksters of the Democracy, may read their political fate in the couplet which says.

"Remember Milo's fearful end,
Wedged in the oak he strove to rend."

—Being past praying for himself, no doubt, one of the Democratic members of the Illinois legislature has introduced a resolution that colored preachers shall not be allowed hereafter to pray for the souls of Illinois Solons.

—If the High Commission consume a solid week in gaining a foothold in one of the outworks of the Florida position, how long will it take to capture the citadel? And yet there remains to occupy and possess the entire alphabet below the capital F.

—Attorney General Lear yesterday decided that successors must be elected at the approaching election to all assessors whose terms expire on or before the first Monday in April, 1877. This decision is in addition to what we published yesterday.—[Gazette & Bulletin.

—The Democrats of Reading nominated a Mr. Seltzer for mayor. We should think he would prove a repulsive dose to the majority of voters, and probably he will; but the Democrats of that city drink so much that they are compelled, every now and then, to taper off with a dose of Seltzer.

—Suppose the Tribunal does not finish its work till a day or two before the 4th of March, what time is the new President going to have in which to prepare his inaugural? Suppose Governor Tilden should be triumphant, how is he going to compose one of his usual ten-column addresses in a day or even a week?

—The Hon. Daniel Marcy, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, accepts the nomination in a column letter. About all that any body cared to know about the matter is contained in these words: "I do not feel at liberty to decline the nomination." He might have stopped there, but he goes on to give a labored essay on national politics, the drift of which is that the Democratic party is the sole conservator of the liberties of the country. Important, if true.

—The Confederates are determined that the South shall hereafter be solid. A telegram to the New York *Times* says that a bill has been reported in the Senate of North Carolina taking from the people of the counties the election of Justices of the Peace and vesting their appointment in the Governor. The Justices are to choose the county Commissioners. This, says the *Times* correspondent, will give the Democrats control of every county in the State, thirty counties being now held by the Republicans.

—Senator Morton is a terror to the Indiana Democrats, and a movement is on foot in the State Senate, where they have one majority, to change the appointment so as to defeat his re-election two years hence. The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "We are fully warranted in saying that the effort of the Democracy to change a few of the legislative districts is not dictated by a desire to make the law more equitable in its operation, but simply by the desire to mold the next General Assembly to the purpose of electing a Democratic United States Senator." This gerrymandering is a trick of the Democracy wherever they get control. Witness the Congressional apportionments in Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi. In the latter State, especially, the bulk of the colored Republicans were massed in one long district, leaving the others an easy prey to the White Leaguers and the advocates of "reform."—[Philadelphia Press.

Counting the Vote.

Since our last issue important events have transpired at Washington. Our readers will learn from our Washington letter the full details. Since that was written, however, we have learned by telegraph some matters that may be of interest. The action of the Commission, in deciding that the four votes of Florida must be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, had rather a depressing influence upon our Democratic friends and neighbors, and the candidates for the post office have ceased their importunities for a season. A conviction seems to force itself upon them that their labor may be in vain, and that Tilden, after all, may never be able to take up his abode at the White House. After the decision of the commission on the Florida case the joint convention of the two Houses again assembled to count the vote. All went well enough until Louisiana was reached, when objections were made, and the vote of this state was submitted to the electoral commission, which again assembled last Tuesday at ten o'clock. It looks very much just now as though Rutherford B. Hayes was to be the next President of the United States.

Spring Elections.

On Friday evening next the Republican voters of our borough will meet in their respective wards for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices, also to appoint delegates to a borough convention, to meet the same evening, to nominate chief burgess, &c. (See notice of meetings in another column.) It is a duty devolving upon every citizen to take an interest, and if possible an active part, in the primary meetings. The time to defeat bad men is before they are nominated, not afterwards; and in order to do this the best citizens must take an interest in the initiatory proceedings. The primary meeting is really the source of all popular action, and if attended largely would be the proper exponent of the feelings and wishes of the people. No ordinary engagement should detain a citizen from them. The coming election is an important one to the citizens of Bellefonte. We need a man for chief burgess who will be earnest and determined in spirit; a staunch supporter of law himself, and therefore a reliable administrator of its provisions; one whose sense of duty will cause him to devote all his energies to the maintenance of law, the preservation of the good character of the place for health and order, and the support of every measure that will tend to advance its prosperity. Such a man will keep his eyes upon all parts of the municipal machinery, see that there is no friction, and above all eliminate all portions that are useless or superfluous. He will detect all drones in the official hive, and institute measures for replacing them by active workers. We believe the present incumbent, Mr. Stewart Lyon, fills all the provisions of this requirement, and if he will accept the position again we do not think a better man for the place can be found in the town. He has the leisure to attend to it, and although he will insist upon law and order being maintained, yet he has a heart big with sympathy for every poor, unfortunate offender. We need councilmen, too, who will have an eye to the economical administration of municipal affairs, a further reduction of the burden of taxation, and a faithful observance of the borough ordinances. These positions are not light and of small consequence, as has been flippantly remarked, but are of sufficient magnitude to require that they should be filled with men of sound judgment, tried experience, and acknowledged prudence. The "city fathers" should be as earnest in their care for and attention to the needs of our borough as fathers are for their own children. We do not desire and should not have any step fatherly carelessness and inattention or extravagant wastefulness of our means. To secure such officials, therefore, it is the duty of the tax-payers to attend the primary meetings, and insist on placing in nomination men who possess the requisite qualifications and who will give faithful attention to the interests of our whole people. If we would be allowed to suggest, we would say that no more competent man (if he will permit his name to be used again) in the West ward can be found than the present incumbent. In the North ward Mr. Robt. Valentine, who retires this year, makes a very excellent councilman, and the mistake made last year should be avoided by returning him to his old place. And in the South ward we have heard favorably mentioned Mr. Sands, who we believe would carry as many votes as any other man that could be put in nomination. Men as good as those mentioned should be selected, and we hope the various ward meetings will be largely attended, to this end, and that none but the best men will be taken for the various offices to be filled.

Frauds Discovered in the Auditor General's Department.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says that a legislative committee claims to have discovered some startling frauds in the annual report of the Auditor General for 1877, among which are payments of money to clerks already salaried for duties which are not authorized and for which there exists no appropriations, also allowances made to contractors of exhorbitant sums for repairs to the Capitol building that are purely mythical. The disclosures thus far are said to concern frauds amounting to sixty thousand dollars or more, and to involve officials of high standing.

This is the outcrop of modern reform Democracy. Auditor General Temple was the accidental choice of the people of Pennsylvania two years ago, owing to the apathy of the Republican party and the disaffection of the radical temperance men who undertook to dictate to the Republicans or defeat their ticket. The latter was successful and the whole people are now reaping their reward.

A Democratic Triumph After All.

Our readers are no doubt very much interested in all that pertains to the work of the Electoral Commission. In speaking of the first vote of the commission, in which it effects the vote of the states, the New York *Tribune* says:

There is a wrong impression abroad regarding the effect of the decision of the Electoral Commission not to go behind the returns in the Florida case. It seems to be received as a Republican triumph and Democratic defeat upon this preliminary issue. This is altogether a mistake. The decision actually sustains the Democratic view of the question and supports the Democratic interpretation of the rights of the states. Moreover, it administers a crushing blow to a doctrine which Democrats have habitually charged Republicans with maintaining. We have not heard so much about it of late, to be sure, for the Democratic mind has been occupied with reform to the exclusion of everything else; but a few years ago every Democratic newspaper and stump speaker in the country was full to running over with the dangers to free institutions growing out of the increased tendencies to centralization. A great many honest Democrats were intimidated by the word without knowing precisely what it meant, and many others who understood it were sincere in their fears lest the rights of the states and their relations to the general government should be lost sight of in a centralized federal government, made strong by encroachments upon the prerogatives and powers of the states and the gradual absorbtion and assumption of their sovereign functions. This decision ought to reassure them on that point.

In no detail of the complicated machinery of our government had the Fathers been so particular to separate the federal and state governments as in this matter of the election of President. In all that bears upon the question in the organic act, and in the debates upon its adoption, there is manifest the same careful regards for the rights of both, and a definite purpose to assign fixed limits to each, and provide at the same time for their harmonious operation. Nothing can be clearer, as has been repeatedly shown, than the intent of the Constitution to make the state government the unit of political action in the final process which is the essence of the transaction of the presidential election. The federal government never in any contingency recognizes the individual voter as a factor. It assigns to each state, upon fixed rules, its numerical weight and influence in the number of its electors; and upon the reasonable theory that each self-governing community organized as a state is competent to provide for the legal and honest expression of its own choice, it has reserved no power or revision or inquiry as to the steps or processes in reaching that expression. The federal government says to the state of New York, "You are entitled to cast seventy votes for President and Vice-President; for whom do you cast them?" The state decides as to its choice and hands over the result, and the federal government has not reserved to itself any right to question further. Nothing could be more definitely determined than the boundaries of the powers of each in the matter, and nothing could more clearly illustrate the harmonious operation of sovereign states within a federal union.

To "go behind the returns," as the phrase is, and inquire into the technicalities of the process and raise questions as to the formalities or the methods by which each state had reached the conclusion embodied in its official certificate of the result, would be very obviously a complete subversion of this principle in the Constitution, and a more deadly blow at the reserved rights of the states than has ever been dreamed of by the most extreme advocates of centralized power and a strong government. After such an invasion of state rights, federal interference upon almost any pretext would be an easy matter. The precedent, had it been established, would have been revolutionary and dangerous in the extreme. The defeat, then, of this proposition to invade the province and usurp the functions of the state governments is in effect the recognition of what has been considered a fundamental doctrine of Democracy. It maintains the established equilibrium of rights and powers, and discourages what the Democratic party has so anxiously regarded as a prevailing tendency to centralization. In this view of it we cannot forbear offering our congratulations to the statesmen of that party upon a decision which sustains their own position with such emphasis, and which must relieve them in a great degree of their patriotic anxieties and fears. The Electoral Commission is a very high, if not the highest, tribunal, and its interpretations of the rights and relations of the states must be held as conclusive and final. It is actually a great Democratic triumph. It is not quite clear of course that this disposition of the question improves Mr. Tilden's prospects; indeed it would seem under the circumstances to damage rather than aid him. But what sincere and conscientious Democrat will allow that or any other merely personal consideration to weigh for a moment against the establishment of sound Democratic doctrine and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of the party? Doubtless Mr. Tilden himself will find consolation for his personal disappointment in the triumph of principle and the defeat of centralization.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, '77.

At no time during the campaign, nor since its close, have the leaders—the recognized oracles of the bogus Democracy—shown such deep dejection as since the vote upon the reception of evidence in the Florida case; nor is there observable among many of them, any attempt to conceal the keen disappointment that has overtaken them. This is especially the case with those of them who urged the arbitration plan. Such unrepentant irreconcilables as Proctor Knott, however, find a little consolation in their record against the measure; and they lose no opportunity to harrow up the already overwraught sensibilities of their Democratic fellows who voted to submit the cause of the Reformer to arbitration, by reiterating "I told you so." Mr. Hewitt, than whom no man, probably, has a more intimate knowledge of disreputable tricks and ingenious swindles resorted to since the election to force Tilden into the White House, until the very utterance of "reform" has come to be regarded as the very synonym of everything rascally and villainous, appears to have bent all the powers of his great mind to a correct diagnosis and prognosis of the case, lugubriously announced yesterday, that should Hayes be "counted in" he would be the last President that would ever be known to the Republic. Such weight as this conclusion is entitled to will undoubtedly be accorded it; but he and other similarly endowed statesmen must forgive a little natural incredulity on the part of less prophetic citizens, when it is remembered how regularly every four years, like predictions have been indulged in since Mr. Lincoln's election in 1860, and how his party for the four years immediately succeeding that event exerted itself to make them good, even to the extent of deluging the land with the life blood of hundreds of thousands of its citizens; and every presumption is against Mr. Tilden as desiring the perpetuation of the Republic under the control of the Republican party.

A great deal of indignation has been excited by the outrageous treatment to which Messrs. Wells and Anderson have been subjected by their Democratic custodian, Thompson, Sergeant-at Arms of the House. Mr. Randall, has disavowed all knowledge of it, and the less malignant of that party of reaction have condemned it. The place selected for their incarceration was in the "crypt"—really a dungeon—where the sunlight never comes, and which is damp, the moisture oozing from the walls, and in every way unsuited for human occupation, even by vigorous men for a few hours. Mr. Wells is above seventy years of age He, with his companion, Anderson, have been confined to this "hole in the wall" for days, and allowed communication with no one except under the surveillance of his keepers. It is an act of inquisitors. As a consequence he is seriously ill, unable to leave his room, and under the constant care of a physician. No one ought to be shocked, considering his antecedents, that Sam Cox made this old man's outrageous treatment a subject of jest and mirth in the House yesterday, when it was under discussion, or that this exhibition of Democratic brutality appears to strike others upon his side as something remarkably funny, which they encouraged with smirks and giggles of satisfaction and approval.

David Dudley Field makes ineffectual attempts to hide his chagrin by the wildest and most irrelevant sallies of what would be taken for wit by his party friends under less depressing circumstances. But David has not added to his fame, acquired before police magistrates, and in his contest with the tax-ridden people of New York city in behalf of the chief among thieves, and the one altogether lovely with his party a few years ago, in his reckless attempt to prove fraud on the part of the Louisiana Returning Board, by the testimony of such vagabond witnesses as Littlefield, Maddox and Pickett. Indeed, it seems to be the impression that he has damaged rather than aided the cause of his client. There is now no doubt that he aimed to induce the Commission to go behind the Louisiana returns by the aid of this trio of adventurers; but the unsavory record of the three, as well as their self-confessed perjury and corruption, have served to absolutely discredit their testimony even with Democrats, who regard them with ill-concealed feeling of disgust and contempt for general nastiness and bungling.

The matter of the alleged ineligible Florida elector will be decided to-day, and no one can doubt, in view of Tilden's utter failure to successfully impeach his legal status, what the decision will be.

Other matters of legislation make very little progress in Congress on account of the absorbed and demoralized condition of both branches of the National Legislature. Mr. Eads has been awarded the first installment of bonds—$500,000—for his successful efforts to deepen the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi; and those pretending to a knowledge of what he has actually accomplished there, say that that amount of public money was never expended to better advantage.

The critical condition of Secretary Morrill, for the past sixty hours has been a source of great anxiety to his host of personal friends, and to the intelligent thousands all over the country who appreciate his valuable services as head of the Treasury Department.

Almost every one is ready to admit the cogency of the President's well-timed recommendations in favor of legislation looking to the early resumption of specie payments, and almost every one is ready to admit their practicability and wisdom, but the long contest over the Presidential succession has so exhausted and wearied our law makers that there is a marked disinclination to meddle with new enterprises, and no action in the premises is looked for this session. Hon. A. H. Stephens, who has, as was supposed, been dying for the past week, has for the thousandth time surprised every one by rallying again, and confident hopes are now indulged that he may again take his seat in the House. The Southern Pacific Railroad lobby are waiting for the lowest point of congressional exhaustion, when, by a vigorous onset, it hopes to accomplish something favorable to its behalf, while the purpose to oblige the Union and Central Pacific roads to provide sinking funds, out of which to reimburse the government for aid rendered in their construction, is being fought with grim determination by their congressional friends. LOGAN.

Now for Louisiana.

Additional Locals.

CANDLEMAS.—Friday, February 2nd, was the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, known as Candlemas, on account of the "blessing of candles," and was observed in all the Catholic churches. The feast also commemorates the presentation of Christ in the temple, and the clergy go in procession around the church with candles, in memory of the Saviour, who on that occasion was styled by the aged Simeon as "A light to the people of Israel." As kept in Rome, Candlemas is said to be one of the most georgeous festivals of the year. A large stock of candles is contributed by each congregation and blessed by the clergy, to be used for church services and for distribution among the people, who keep them to burn for the dying and the dead. Heretofore sperm candles were largely used, but at the last synod of the clergy of the archdiocese it was determined that only wax tapers should be received.

A STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.—John L. Davis, of Newberry, whose death occurred on Friday, had a little son—a mute—of whom the following rather wonderful incident is related: The father had been up the river, and upon his return, the boy, by means of such communication as he can command, signified that in ten days his father would be dead. His prediction was realized to the day, as it was precisely ten days from his father's return till his death. The mother of the little boy died some time ago. —*Williamsport Bulletin.*

——The *Raftman's Journal* says: The present indications are that there will be fully as many rafts to run to market this spring as last. But it must not be taken for granted that this will be up to the usual supply in our more prosperous days. By no means. The quantity run will not likely greatly exceed one-fourth that of some former years, yet the slight increase over last year would indicate a prospect of better times ahead. At least we hope so.

——The Warren *Ledger* says, in the vernacular of the petroleum country: "The Allen well at North Warren is producing thirty-five barrels per day, and yesterday the Crossman well, on the island near the Allen well, commenced to flow, and still continues at the rate of a barrel an hour. These wells have caused considerable excitement, and several new rigs will go up at once, and things will be lively in that section during the next few months."

SALE REGISTER.—We have printed at the REPUBLICAN office notices of the following public sales:

Friday, February 16.—At 1 o'clock P. M., O. J. Allison will sell, in Benner township 1½ miles west of Hoopsburg, a lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cows, pigs, farming implements and household furniture.

Tuesday, March 20, 1877.—J. M. Musser will sell, in Ferguson township two miles east of Pine Grove Mills, horses, cows, farming tools, a cook stove, and numerous other things not mentioned in the bills.

SENSIBLE.—Gov. Hayes has remarked to an interviewer that the Presidential contest "has now become a lawsuit, and we have a good case, good lawyers, a good court and good prospects." Sechler & Co. are acknowledged to keep the best groceries to be found in town. They have an immense patronage, good clerks, and NOW, as always, good prospects for a spring trade.

—Now that the Democrats have secured their compromise plan and made up their case, they show a strange want of confidence in the result. Things have not gone entirely to suit them.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

A Stay Law.

There is a movement on foot at Harrisburg again to accomplish the passage of a special stay law, in view of the present hard times, in order to prevent relentless creditors from sacrificing the property of their debtors, through sheriffs' sales. The object is undoubtedly a good one; but thus far all the bills offered are calculated to relieve the rich only, and not the poor. A debtor, to save his property from execution, must show that he possesses more than sufficient real estate, at present value, to pay all his debts, or else give abundant security for the payment of the debt at issue. Why, if a man can command abundant security, he is in no danger of being sold out by execution. If a stay law is to be passed at all, let it be one that shall protect the hard-fisted workingman who, for three years past, has not had half employment, and who in prosperous days, fully intending to pay his debts, freely gave exemption on judgment notes to exacting creditors, which he is now unable to meet. Many of these men have little homes of their own, and these are the men for whom the saving hand of a stay law is needed. We have had legislation enough in the interest of the rich during the last fifteen years; let us now have a little for the benefit of the struggling masses.—[Lewistown Democrat.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

I Always Covered Mother Up.

[The following incident has been made the theme of the beautiful song which is subjoined, from the son of the poet Weber:—"A young lady had taken the sole care of her mother during a long and painful illness. After her mother's death she performed the last duties previous to interment with mechanical precision and without shedding a tear. Her first words were spoken at the grave, when the sexton had raised his spade to throw earth upon the coffin. 'Nay, cried Katie,' arresting his arm and showering a lap full of flowers in the grave, 'I always covered mother up, and she used to say I did it so gently.'" There were few on the ground but wept.

I always covered mother,
Since the pain came to her brow;
And she said I did it gently,
None else shall do it now.

I have always smoothed her pillow,
And drawn the curtain fold;
And I'll not forget thee now, mother,
When thy limbs are all so cold.

'Neath the willows, deep and narrow,
They have made thy bed, I know,
But they shall not soil thy robes, mother.
With the damp earth-mould below.

See, I've plucked some wild flowers, mother,
And I'll strew them on thy breast;
But the buds shall fall so gently
That they may not break thy rest.

I'd have brought the brighter flowers, mother
But the roses fled with June,
And the dasies and unemones
Went with the sweet May moon.

But the buds fell from the stem,
To be caught by hands on high,
Now they blossom in God's garden,
Pale lillies in the sky.

And 'tis thus with souls like thine, mother,
For they pass from life to love;
And they leave this dark earth-garden
For the golden walks above.

Oh! the sweet star-like blossom
Where no hand may pluck them down,
Or I'd weave, to grace thy brow, mother,
A purer, fairer crown.

But the angels' wings are free, mother,
And you can wander there,
Where the flowers are blooming ever,
With a fragrance like to prayer.

Now the counterpane is spread, mother,
You'll wake to morning light—
God's hand has drawn the curtain.
So, mother, sweet, good-night!

The Farmer's Lesson.

If I had told her in the spring,
The old, old story, briefly,
When sparrow and robin began to sing,
And the plowing was over, chiefly.

But haste makes waste, and the story sweet,
I reasoned, will keep through the sowing,
Till I drop the corn and sow the wheat,
And give them a chance for growing.

Had I even told the tale in June,
When the wind through the grass was blowing,
Instead of thinking it rather too soon,
And waiting till after the mowing!

Or had I hinted, out under the stars,
That I knew a story worth hearing,
Lingering to put up the pasture bars,
Nor waited to do the shearing!

Now the barn is full, and so is the bin,
But I've grown wise without glory,
Since love is the crop not gathered in—
For my neighbor told her the story!

Our Story Teller.

Not Proven.

CHAPTER I.

There were few prettier pictures than that disclosed in the old rectory garden on that bright morning, standing on tiptoe, her arms raised to a branch of glowing holly, her glowing hair falling from her face, over her sealskin jacket, and her violet eyes sparkling, was May Westleigh, the rector's daughter, while within a few feet of her, watching her efforts with much amusement and a vast amount of admiration, stood Thomas Milmay, a handsome young muscular Christian, attired in a tweed suit and felt hat. Suddenly the latter burst forth:

It is the rector's daughter,
And she has grown so dear, so dear,
That I would be the jewel
That trembles in her ear.

"Don't be absurd, Tom," interrupted the lady. "You are a gallant gentleman, truly, to see a female in distress and not aid her."

"Have I not offered six times at least, May, and been refused?"

"And will be again, sir. This is the most lovely piece of holly I have seen this season, and I am determined that no other fingers than mine shall touch it until I give it to my dear Jack when he comes this evening. They don't grow holly in India do they, Tom?"

"No; I think not."

"Then it will be a welcome offering to an English heart. Oh! how glad, how very glad I shall be to see the dear old fellow."

"If you speak so enthusiastically, May, 'pon my word I shall be jealous," remarked the gentleman.

"Jealous—you? and Jack! Nonsense. Why, Tom, I love him like a brother. We were brought up, you know, as children together."

"So he told me, May, when we met in India, and he gave me the letter of introduction to the rector. Indeed," proceeded Thomas Mildmay, still inspecting the gathering of the holly, which persistently clung to its parent stem, "he spoke so incessantly about you that I fancied—"

"Pray what, sir?"

"That there existed a deeper affection than a brother's and sister's, May."

"Which shows how you were deceived. Talk of women jumping at hasty conclusions! Men are a thousand times worse. There, after all you must lend me your knife, Tom; the branch will not break, it is so tough."

Thomas Mildmay produced it again, offering his services, which, notwithstanding the obstinacy of the holly, were again rejected.

"Cut upward, not downward, May," he cried, suddenly stepping forward, "the knife is sharp."

The warning came too late; the keen blade had flashed through the tough fibres and penetrated May's white, slender finger.

It was not a very serious cut, but sufficiently so to cause the blood to leap forth. The cry she uttered was echoed by her companion, whose arm quickly encircled her dainty waiste as he caught her hand in his.

"Oh, dearest," he exclaimed in concern, "why did you not permit me?"

"Because," answered May, a little pale, "I said no one should touch this branch but myself, Tom, and no one shall. But see!" and she held the holly toward him—"there is blood upon it. It is a bad omen."

He glanced at the bough, and truly, fallen on it, as bright as the berries themselves, were a few crimson drops.

"Bad omen, May!" he laughed, wrapping her wounded finger in his handkerchief. "What childishness! Why, you are absolutely pale. 'Pon my word, your concern of Jack is already making me jealous."

"Don't let it do that, Tom," she said, gravely.

"Why not?" he smiled, amused at her selfishness.

"Because, Tom, you are, I believe, the best tempered man I ever knew, but—"

"But?" he questioned, fondly regarding her.

"I am sure you love me so truly that were you jealous of any one, I imagine you would not be answerable for your actions."

He caught her in his arms and pressed a kiss on her smooth cheek.

"My darling, you are right," he replied grave, in his turn. 'If I thought I should lose you, or another was seeking to win you from me, I think I should either kill him or myself."

"Now you are talking pure nonsense, Tom, dear. Let us go in," she laughed, and taking his arm they moved over the crisp, frosty lawns to the quaint old rectory, a very Jack in the green of ivy, which encircled its highest gables. But even during the embrace, May had kept the holly branch from coming in contact with Thomas Mildmay, and did so still. Was this an omen too?

CHAPTER II.

The clear winter's morning had given place to a bleak, wintry night, and the snow dashed sharp and cutting in the faces of the rector and his old pupil, John Westmacott, as they whirled along the dreary Scottish road from the railroad station to the rectory.

"Now, doctor," exclaimed Jack, merrily, "let me take the reins while you tell all the news. Remember the road? Aye, every stone of it, as if I had traveled it but yesterday. How kind it was of you on such a night to come yourself and meet me. How jolly I feel to see old Caithness again. What song is that May used to sing about there being no place like home? Neither is there. And how is May—bless her heart? Older, of course and pretty, I'd swear.

"Well, all the change you will find in her, Jack, is for the better; and I have one piece of news that will surprise you, perhaps, but I think I will leave it for May herself to tell, or your own eyes to read.

Why did John Westmacott start and grow anxiously nervous for that news and no other?

"Nay, doctor," he remarked, "remember how long I have been away, and don't tantalize me. What is it? Does it concern—concern May?"

"Not so much, Jack. She is engaged to be married."

John Westmacott gripped the reins so sharply that the horse reared. It gave excuse for his temporary silence; then rather huskily came the interrogation:

"To whom, doctor?"

"Your friend, Thomas Mildmay."

"My friend!" muttered the ex-pupil between his teeth; "curse him!" Then aloud: "How long has he been engaged, doctor?"

"Only since you have been on your voyage home, dear boy, or she would have written to tell you. You will have to wish her joy."

"I do, and"—but this under his breath—"him. He has robbed me of her."

It was so. John Westmacott had come back to the home of his childhood, the love of his youth. In those days he had termed her his little wife; laughingly she had accepted the title. In nothing had he been more serious. During all absence, while fighting for that fortune he had realized, amid care and trouble, one idea had upheld him—the returning to England and marrying May Westleigh. He had never doubted that she knew of and reciprocated his affection. He had come back to find his happiness scattered to the winds.

How he went through that evening that ensued he never knew. How he calmly kissed the cheek May, in all innocence, presented to "her brother;" how quietly he listened to the story of the holly bough, and how he took Thomas Mildmay's hand was a mystery never unravelled. All seemed the act of another than himself. Only when he found himself unexpectedly alone with May, just before leaving, did he lose his self-control. Flinging out his hands toward her, he cried bitterly:

"May, why have you thus deceived me? You knew I loved you. Why let me return to be so cruelly disappointed? Why of all men did you select Thomas Mildmay, who knew my secret? He is a crafty coward to have won you from me, but, by heaven, he shall rue his treachery."

"Jack!" exclaimed the girl, pale and alarmed, "what do you mean?"

"That I love you, May; have always loved you, must love you to my dying hour."

Before he had divined his intent he had taken her in his arms, pressing a kiss on her forehead; then he had gone, and the girl, full of grief, dropped weeping in a chair. A voice aroused her. Looking up she beheld Thomas Mildmay by her side. His face was very white, his brow contracted, his lips compressed.

"May," he said, hoarsely, "I have heard every word. I was yonder—" pointing to the conservatory. "What is all this? What does he mean by your deceiving him?"

"Tom, I know no more than you; unless he has taken a childish joke in seriousness. Papa shall set him right."

"No; he has called me a coward, accused me of worse. The task must be mine, and the explanation and apology must be made to-night."

He moved away. She tried to stay him, but for once he was deaf to her voice. The outer door banged, and, striding over the snow, Thomas Mildmay followed John Westmacott, who, with a persistency for which his old tutor could not account, refusing a bed at the rectory, had started for the village.

The snow had ceased, but a tempest of wind had arisen; the leafless trees seemed like wands before it, and the waves were heard breaking in bursts like thunder upon the shore, not a mile distant. The sky was leaded and drear, only the earth was white. A mountain stream, which, when the rains and snow came, swelled into the dimensions of a river, intersected the road from the rectory to the village, and rushed and eddied in whirling foam between its bank and the sea. Spanning the flood was a rustic bridge, about which grew a few firs and larches.

It was here Thomas Mildmay overtook John Westmacott. What passed between them we need not recount. It was accusation and refutation first, speedily followed by angry words, blended with threats. Then there was a blow, a sharp, short struggle, and one man quitted the spot, while the other lay on the river's bank, with his face on the snow, motionless and still, by his side a spray of the holly branch May Westleigh that morning had gathered.

CHAPTER III.

Not proven. That was the verdict.

John Westmacott, there was good reasons to believe, had been murdered, and by Thomas Mildmay. The two young men had quitted the rectory together, each bound for the village. Only one, however, Thomas Mildmay, had arrived at the inn, his clothes in disorder, his manner agitated, his shirt front blood-stained. The next morning John Westmacott was missing.

Search was made, and not only indications of a severe struggle were discovered on the left bank of the river, but also the impress of a man's body in the snow, and a sprig of holly, a gold seal and a cane, all of which were John Westmacott's property. But the body of John Westmacott was absent.

On being arrested, Thomas Mildmay confessed that he and John Westmacott had fought by the bridge, upon what matter he refused to state. But he declared that the impress of the snow was his own; that he had been struck down insensible by his opponent; that, on recovering, he had found him alone, and fearing to alarm the inmate of the rectory, had gone to the inn.

Some believed this story. May did from her heart. Nevertheless, circumstantial evidence was against him. On such a night, the body of a man thrown into the river would have been whirled down to and lost in the ocean like a wisp of straw.

Still as no body could be found, and direct proof of murder was wanting, the Scotch jury brought in "Not Proven," and with the brand of Cain on his forehead, which only the appearance of John Westmacott in life could remove, the accused was released, condemned mutely if not openly by the public voice.

"Then what do you think has become of him?" asked the rector, sadly, after hearing Thomas Mildmay's recital of the quarrel.

"I cannot imagine, sir, unless he committed suicide," was the rejoinder. "He was mad at the moment. His accusation, his language showed it. He was capable of anything."

"What do you intend doing, my poor boy?"

"I shall go abroad," answered the young man, gloomily. "What becomes of me there, is of small consequence."

"Save to me, dear Tom," said May, moving near to him, and lifting her brave eyes to his. "If you go, it shall not be alone. I do not think you guilty. I believe all you have said. I have promised to be your wife, and I will be so now as ever, dear."

For some moments his emotion was too great for words. Then embracing her tenderly he exclaimed:

"Heaven bless you for those comforting words, my darling. But no; you shall not make a sacrifice; you shall not bear a name shadowed by such a verdict, which implies my guilt, not sufficiently proved for the law to punish, but equally guilty."

* * * * * *

Two years had elapsed, during which no intelligence had been heard of John Westmacott, were he living, nor lately of Thomas Mildmay, when one stormy night, the anniversary of John Westmacott's disappearance, the inmates of the rectory were aroused by the deep melancholy boom of the minute gun. It was a sound, unfortunately, too often heard on that wild, rugged noarth coast, but its frequency did not deter the inhabitants from quitting their beds, anxious to render aid.

The rector was ever among the first on the spot to encourage and reward. On this night despite his persuasions, for she had grown very delicate, May, her plaid wrapped around her, accompanied him.

The beach crowded with men, presented an animated scene. Beyond tossed the stormy sea, as black as the sky above, except when the white crests of the waves flashed out, before they broke with a deafening crash upon the shore. Among these waves, gored by the hidden reefs, was the ill-fated ship, rolling as in mortal agony, while clinging to the shrouds and rigging were tiny specks known to be men, whose numbers, after each sweeping wave, were mournfully lessened.

With difficulty the life boat was launched, manned by brave-hearted volunteers, and pulled on its mission of rescue.

Twice successfully it made the journey, but the third time, caught by a side wave, it and its freight were hurled pell mell upon the beach.

"The boat is done for," said the rector, regarding it, "but praise heaven, not before all are saved."

"No, no! Oh, papa, in mercy look!" cried May, catching his arm. "There is yet one on board who has been left behind."

Her words attracted every eye to the ship, and there holding to the shrouds, was visible the figure of a man. The next instant he had plunged into the boiling sea.

"He would swim it. It is impossible," ejaculated the doctor. "The boat is useless. We have no means to help him, unless any here would risk their lives to meet him with a rope."

There was silence. The rope was ready—the man wanting. They were not cowards, but few there could swim, and those who were able regarded the attempt as pure madness.

Suddenly in their midst stood a man already divested of his coat.

"Fasten the rope around me," he said, quietly. "I am a strong swimmer, and perhaps can do it."

At the sound of his voice May sprang forward with a cry.

"Tom—Tom Mildmay!" she exclaimed. "Oh no, no—not you."

He smiled encouragingly at her, watched for the resting wave, and the next instant was battling his way through the billows. In that stormy sea to follow his course was impossible. They only knew his progress by the telling out of the rope.

"It was a terrible suspense, to none so much as to May, who leaned half fainting, yet too anxious to lose entire consciousness, upon her father's arm.

A quarter of an hour, and the signal was given to pull in. Rapidly it was obeyed. But each haul found the weight heavier, until it was evident that the swimmer or swimmers were no longer able to assist themselves.

So it proved, when by one more haul they were landed. The two were found senseless, clasped in each other's arms with a grip like death.

Anxiously the crowd gathered round, and a murmur of surprise burst from many, as in the preserver and the preserved they recognized Thomas Mildmay and the supposed murdered man, John Westmacott.

Little remains to be told. John Westmacott, on recovering, heard with considerable emotion who had been his rescuer, and eagerly he explained the mystery of his disappearance on that eventful night.

Maddened by passion, after striking Thomas Mildmay down, he set off to walk to a neighboring seaport, resolving never to place foot in the rectory again.

A vessel, when he arrived, was on the point of starting for Norway—a place he had long desired to visit—and he took passage in her, hoping to travel to find distraction from his misery.

In Norway he had remained, until a week back, when chance had thrown into his hands an old newspaper, containing Thomas Mildmay's trial.

Shocked and overwhelmed with remorse, he had not lost a moment in returning to Scotland by the first ship that sailed, which, by a singular chain of circumstances, happened to be wrecked on the very portion of the coast he wished to reach.

"You have saved my life, Tom," said he, warmly pressing his friend's palm, "and I am here to prove your innocence. Forgive the past, and," taking May's hand, and himself placing it in the other's, "I pray you may be happy. If your guilt was not proven, your devotion is and fully merits the reward of May Westleigh's love."

Miscellaneous.

Future of the Colored Race.

We are indebted to a brother in Hampton for the February number of the *Southern Workmen*, which is published in the interest of education in the South, at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. This excellent paper has entered upon its fourth volume and its influence cannot be other than for good. We herewith re-print in full its leading editorial bearing upon the future of the colored race:

"Nothing can be more dark than the future of the colored race as forecast by certain of the old school of Southern gentlemen. 'Raised' among dusky playmates on the plantation, they naturally suppose that what they do not know of negre capabilities, is hardly worth knowing. As the new order of things is not moulded upon their theories, they anticipate the funeral of the race. As an unanswerable argument, these gentlemen point to the comparative death rates, with a mournful 'We told you s;' and ominously ask what can prevent the Freedman from sharing extinction with the Indian, or disappearing as the Moors did from Spain?

We answer these questions by denying that there is any sufficient analogy between the cases. The Indian has generally refused to make use of those means of support which civilization renders necessary; and which the Anglo-Saxons are themselves obliged to use or perish. The negro, on the contrary, is decidedly agricultural, and shows a disposition to learn, from those who know better than he does, how to make a living by civilized methods. War and chase do not attract him as they do the Indian. The negro being able to live on pork and meal for fifty cents per week, is often indolent, because his artificial wants are as yet new. But this is no proof that when he learns more, he will not feel the need of as many of the comforts of life as the white laborer has, and exert himself accordingly to obtain them.

The case of the moors is still more inapplicable to the present problem. Their numbers, even after their expulsion from Grenada, continued to increase more rapidly than those of the Spaniads. Only the most savage religious bigotry could have driven them out. Despite all sorts of disabilities, prosecution, and injustice, the dark-skinned race steadily gained upon the whites, so long as it was allowed to remain in the country. And though it was finally forced to fly, the analogy fails, because in America it is absurd to expect a like violent expulsion of the negro.

The argument from the death rates, if closely examined, is equally fallacious. At most it proves that the transition state from slavery to freedom is unfavorable to long life. Suppose the colored people of Richmond do, as it is asserted, die twenty per cent. faster than the whites. It is to be considered that the blacks are comparatively poor; that a much larger proportion of them live in unplastered houses, have scant medical attendance, and are inexperienced in self-control. To argue that there will be no improvement in their manner of life, is to assume that the negro is incapable of profiting by the dicipline of necessity. It is to condemn him before trial, and on the evidence of observations made when he was abnormally relieved from responsibility for his own maintenance.

The many instances of discretion and trustworthiness related of the house slaves, afford grounds for higher hopes. He who could learn to be provident for his master can much more learn to be provident for himself. In the remarkaby peaceable behavior of the colored people; in their surprising zeal for knowledge; in their love for religion, and progress from the merely emotional type; in their disposition to save money and buy homes—from these we see evidences that they are likely to form a valuable and permanent class of citizens, worthy of the kindness and most hearty encouragement from every true lover of the Commonwealth."

The Way Astors are Made.

From the Danbury News.

This is the way Astors are made:

A Munson street man, being told that there were several pieces of tinware in the house which needed mending, conceived the idea of getting an iron and solder and doing the mending himself. His wife, filled with vague foreboding perhaps, said that the expense was such a trifle that it would hardly pay to do it one's self; to which he responded:

"I'll admit that, in this instance, it would not pay; but there is something being in want of repair every little while, and if I have the tools here for fixing it we are saved just so much expense right along. It may not be much in the course of a year; but every little helps, and in time the total amounts to a nice little lump. We don't want the Astors lugging off all the money in the country!"

He got the iron, one dollar and fifty cents' worth of solder, and ten cents' worth of rosin. He came home with these things and went into the kitchen, looking so proud and happy that his wife would have been glad he got them were it not for an overpowering dread of an impending muss. He called for the articles needing repair. His wife brought out a pan.

"Where's the rest? Bring 'em all out, an' let me make one job of 'em while I'm about it."

He got them all, and seemed to be disappointed that were not more of them. He pushed the iron into the fire, got a milkpan inverted on his knee, and waited for the iron to heat.

"That iron only cost a dollar, and it'll never wear out; and there is enough solder in this piece to do twenty-five dollars' worth of mending," he explained to his wife.

Pretty soon the iron was the right heat, he judged. He rubbed the rosin about the hole which was to be repaired, and held the stick of solder over it, and carefully applied the iron. It was an intensely interesting moment. His wife watched him with feverish interest. He said, speaking laboriously, as he applied the iron,—

"The-only-thing-I-regret-about-it-is that-I-didn't-think-of-gettin'-this before-we"—

Then ascended through that ceiling, and up into the very vault of heaven, the awfulest yell that woman ever bear'd; and the same instant the soldering-iron flew over the stove, the pan went clattering across the floor, and the bar of solder struck the wall with such force that it mashed right through both the plaster and latch. And before her horrified gaze danced her husband, in an ecstasy of agony, sobbing, screaming, and holding on to his left leg as desperately as if was made of solid gold and studded with diamonds.

"Get the camphor, why don't you?" he yelled. "Send for a doctor. Oh, oh, I'm a dead man!" he shouted.

Just then his gaze rested on the soldering-iron. In an instant he caught it up and hurled it through the window, without the preliminary of raising the sash.

It was some time before the thoroughly frightened and confused woman learned that some of the molten solder had run through the hole in the pan, and on to his leg; although she knew from the first that something of an unusual character had occurred. She didn't send for the doctor. She made and applied the poultices herself, to save expense. She said—

"We don't want the Astors lugging off all the money in the country!"

A Woman's Reputation.

Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company.

Never make any assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear.

When you meet men that do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members in a community—men lost to humanity.

Many a good woman's character has been ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villian, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and bragging report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unfortunate victim.

Respect the name of woman, for your mother and sister are women, and as you would have their fair fame untarnished and their names unembittered by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister or wife of some fellow creature.

A Forty Mile Trip on Skates.

[From the Cecil Whig, 13th.]

Mr. Philip T. Bell, of Conowingo, fifteen miles above Port Deposit, upon the Susquehanna, on Thursday last, skated from his home to Elkton, a distance of forty miles, and returned in the afternoon. He left Conowingo at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving here at 12 M. He followed the canal from Conowingo to Port, and thence down the Susquehanna, across its mouth to Turkey Point, at the mouth of Elk river, thence up the Elk twenty miles to our town. Mr. Bell does not consider this an unusual feat at all, as he frequently skates longer distances. He had some business in Elkton, and thought he would slip on his skates and run down.

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Some Odd Things in Epitaphs.

It is said that the following epitaph comes from California, but it is a remarkable piece of antiquated mortuary humor, hailing originally from Williamsport:

"In memory ov
John Smith, who met
Wierient death near this spot
18 hundred and 40 too. He was shot
by his own pistell:
It was not one of the new kind;
but an old fashioned
brass barrell, and ot such is the
Kingdom of Heaven."

The following is another example of the rather loose way the engravers of the epitaphs manage to jumble up with the text, Scriptural quotations, and it has the advantage of being apparently genuine. It is copied from a tombstone in Pennsylvania:

"Battle of Shiloh,
April 6, 1862.
John D. L—— was born march 26, 1839, in the Town of West Dresden, State of New York, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

The effort to compromise within the space of a small epitaph (the cost of cutting each letter being a master of serious consideration in many cases) a description of the cause of death very frequently leads to curious results, as witness the following from a churchyard in Galstonbury, Conn.:

"Here lies one who's
Life's thread's cut
Asunder; she was
Struck dead by a clap
of thunder."

The writer copied some years ago three lines from a stone over the grave of a little girl, the first who was killed in the Glasgow streets by the stages, or omnibuses, as they are called there—which also were of a practically descriptive character. They are as follows:

"Here lies the body of Jane Gray,
The manner of her death was thus;
She was druv over by a 'bus."

The confusion of sentences sometimes leads to curious mistakes, as witness the following from a cemetery near Cincinnati:

"Here lies ——,
Who came to this city and died
for the benefit of his health."

This is as fine as the closing sentence of the epitaph on the grave stone of a station master, who was killed on the Glasgow and Southwestern railroad, near Kilmarnock, in Aryshire, some twenty years ago:

"He died uncomplaining in
No pain without medical aid."

Here is a very rare specimen of the blundering bull class of epitaphs. It is from the Catholic burying ground at Keeseville, New York:

"Here lies the bodies of two sisters dear;
One's buried in Ireland; the other lies here."

Fritz's Troubles.

Fritz had more trouble with his neighbor. This time he determined to appeal to the majesty of the law and he accordingly consulted a legal gentleman.

"Well, vas dose tings?" he said. "Vell, a vallar's got a garden, und der older vellare got some schickens eat 'em up. Don't you got some law for dot?"

"Some one's chickens have been destroying your garden?" asked the lawyer.

"Straw in mine garden! Nein, it was vegetables."

"And the chickens committed depredations on them."

"Ish dot so?" asked Fritz, in astonishment.

"And you want to sue him for damages?" continued the lawyer.

"Yaas. Gott for tamages, and der gabbages, und der lettuces."

"Did you notify him to keep his chickens up?"

"Yaas, I did notify him."

"And what did he say?"

"He nodify me to go und vipe min shin off down mine vest."

"And he refused to comply with your just demand?"

"Hey?"

"He allowed his chickens to run at large?"

"Yaas. Some vas large und some vas leedle vallares, but dey bose scratch mine garden more as der sefen dimes each."

"Well, you want to sue him?"

"Yaas, I vant sue him to make von blank fence up sixdeen feed his house all aroundt, vot der schickens don'd got ofer."

The lawyer informed him that he could not compel him to build such a fence, and Fritz left in a rage, exclaiming:

"Next summer time I raise me schickens, too, you bate! I raise fidin schickens. Vipe off your vest down!"

Manufacture of Marbles.

In Germany marble making is a manufacture of some importance. The refuse of agate quarries and mills is used for these small stone balls which possess such a fascination for boys. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows of a light hammer. These small blocks of stone are thrown by the shovelful into the hopper of a small mill formed of a bed-stone, having its surface grooved with concentric furrows. Above this is the "runner," which is of some hard wood, having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bed-stone, where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish a half bushel of completed marbles. One mill turns out about one hundred and sixty thousand per week.

A servant girl of no strong intellect, who lived with a lady in Scotland, surprised her mistress by giving her warning. The lady inquired the cause, and found it was a sweetheart. "And who is the lad?" inquired the mistress. "Oh, he's a nice lad; a lad that sits in the kirk just fornent me." "Are you sure he intends to marry you?" "I daresay he does, mem." "Have you had much of each other's company yet?" "Not yet," "When did you last converse with him?" Deed, we hae nae conversed any yet." "Then how should you suppose that he is going to marry you?" "Oh," replied the simple girl, "he's been lang lookin' at me, and I think he'll soon be speakin'."

A Hopeful Lassie.—A servant girl of no strong intellect, who lived with a lady in Scotland, surprised her mistress by giving her warning. The lady inquired the cause, and found it was a sweetheart. "And who is the lad?" inquired the mistress. "Oh, he's a nice lad; a lad that sits in the kirk just fornent me." "Are you sure he intends to marry you?" "I daresay he does, mem." "Have you had much of each other's company yet?" "Not yet." "When did you last converse with him?" "Deed, we hae nae conversed yet." "Then how should you suppose that he is going to marry you?" "Oh," replied the simple gurl, "he's been lang lookin' at me, and I think he'll soon be speakin'."

A negro was found dead in Georgia, having fallen and broken his neck while stealing chickens from a high roost. He was a class leader in a church, and his pastor, in preaching the funeral sermon was bothered by the question where the soul of the dead brother had gone. "His well known piety," said the preacher, "indicates that he died a Christian; yet there are circumstances connected with his death that are perplexing. If, after he fell and before he struck the ground, he repented of his sins, there can be no question but that he is now in glory; but there was mighty little time for him to think about it.

A Yankee gentleman, escorting a British friend to view the different objects of attraction in the vicinity of Boston, brought him to Bunker Hill. They stood looking at the splendid monument when the Yankee said: "This is the place where Warren fell." "Ah!" replied the Englishman, evidently not posted in local historical matters, "did it hurt him much?" Hurt him!" said the Bostonian, "he was killed, sir." "Ah! he was, eh," said the stranger, still eyeing the monument, and computing its height layer by layer. "Well, I should think he would have been, to fall so far."

Among the passengers in a sleeping-car of the Erie road the other night were a couple of sisters occupying a birth together. During the night one of them had occasion to get up, and in getting back made a mistake and got into the next berth, with a man. She, supposing it was her sister, who had rolled over to the front, began to nudge the sleeper to lie over. The fellow woke up and seized the girl by the neck, supposing he had caught a thief. The scene which ensued was mortifying as well as amusing.

At the breakfast table of a certain boarding house, the landlady gave Mr. Jones a severe look, and said: "Mr. Jones, I understand you have been circulating injurious reports about my house?"

"How, Madam?"

"I understand that you said you had used better butter than I have here to grease cart wheels with."

"I did so, Madam, but not to injure your house. I have used better butter, Madam, to grease cart wheels, but I wouldn't do it again. I'd sell it to you."

She accepted the apology.

Dr. Louis, of New Orleans, who is something of a wag, called on a colored Baptist minister, and propounded a few puzzling questions. "Why is it," said he, "that you are not able to do miracles that the apostles did? They were protected against all poisons and all kinds of perils. How is it that you are not protected in the same way?" The colored brother responded promptly, "Don't know about that, doctor; I s'pect I is. I've taken a mighty sight of strong medicine from you, doctor, and I is alive yet."

Birds Marking Storms.—A writer in the London "Times" urges the strengthening of meteorology by the study of ornithology. Long experience has taught him that all great atmospheric changes are sure to be preceded by unwonted appearances among birds. When the late terrible gales were approaching he saw large flocks of starlings in a locality where they had never appeared before; he next day saw wood pigeons, and on the next large flocks of wild geese took their flight southward.

"Whatever," said a preacher, "comes from the hand of nature is complete. She forms everything perfect."

One of the congregation, very much deformed, and having a very large hump, went up to him at the close of his discourse and asked:

"What think ye of me, minister—am I perfect?"

To which he replied, very coolly:

"Yes, for a hump-backed man—quite perfect."

An honest dame, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed: "It's a pity he's dead for his teeth are as good as they ever were."

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E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

Worms. Worms. Worms
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country that can remove Tape Worm in from two to four hours. He has no box until head and all passes alive and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to the Doctor for circular, No. 253 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Address as above.

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW
ALLEGHENY STREET.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A
Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men & boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
of every style and variety, consisting of hat and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
5-13—1f

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$369,106 41
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts.	19,525 24
" " other National Banks	9 93
" " State Banks and Bankers.	5,884 63
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,929 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	2,356 67
Premiums paid	41 65
Checks and other Cash Items	2,856 6
Bills of other Banks	312 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	528 62
Specie	500 00
Legal Tender Notes	31,957 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$582,396 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	1,019 61
National Bank Notes outstanding	99,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,755 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	71,305 88
Time Certificates of Deposit	197,141 70
Due to other National Banks	19,953 19
" State Banks and Bankers	1,219 01
Total	$534,396 82

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
County of Centre } ss:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of January, 1877.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
E. C. HUMES,
JAMES A. BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
ADAM HOY,
5-3t

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9 5-1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,

Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
HOUSTON WATER WHEEL
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v5n46s12-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.
having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish
Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The
MACHINE SHOPS
are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply
Heavy Forgings,
Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The
FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT
will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-1f

St. Cloud Hotel.
Arch St., between 7th and 8th.
The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.
Old Rates, $3 00 a Day.
G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

BLANK
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at
5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.
75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 51off

Scales.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications,
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & J. Harris)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & STOVES,
No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders, and others to the fact that they have on hand a large & well selected stock of goods in this line will do well to call.
Any part be found in town. All in want of goods
JAMES HARRIS & CO.
January 1, 1877.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
9 50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

A Great Reduction in Prices of
GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.
Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS,
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates .

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN. Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Republican Ward Meetings and Borough Convention.

The Republican voters of the various wards of the borough of Bellefonte are requested to meet at 7 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 16th instant, for the purpose of placing in nomination tickets to be supported at the ensuing spring election, as follows :—

NORTH WARD.—At the office of A. O. Furst, Esq., to nominate one Judge and one Inspector of Election, one Councilman, one School Director, one Assessor, and three delegates to the Borough Convention.

SOUTH WARD.—At the shop of J. H. McClure & Son, to nominate one Judge and Inspector of Elections, one Councilman, one School Director, one Assessor, and three delegates to the Borough Convention.

WEST WARD.—In the Bush House reading room, to nominate one Judge and one Inspector of Elections, one Councilman, one School Director, one Assessor, and three delegates to the Borough Convention.

The delegates from the various wards will meet in convention at the office of A. O. Furst, Esq., at 8 o'clock P. M. (same evening) to place in nomination a borough ticket, as follows:

Chief Burgess, Overseers of Poor-2,
Assistant Burgess, Assessor,
Treasurer, Assistant Assessors-2,
Constable, Auditor,
High Constable.

Election, Tuesday, February 20, 1877.

COMMITTEE.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL, Secretary of the Treasury, is lying seriously ill at Washington, and grave apprehensions are felt for his recovery.

THE *Rooster Patriot*, published daily at Harrisburg, does not like the electoral commission as well as it did, which would indicate that the roosters are discouraged.

THE Electoral Commission is playing sad havoc with the Democratic schemers and reformers (?). A few days from now will see them in their holes, and making desperate efforts to draw the hole in after them.

THE Electoral Commission has decided that the vote of Florida must be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, which has greatly depressed our Democrats about town, and caused Meek's poultry to wilt.

AFTER the law passed by Congress had been approved by the President, creating the Electoral Commisson, the Democracy rejoiced and declared that they would cheerfully acquiesce in their decision, and the Republicans would have to submit. There is nothing like being committed in time.

A SPECIAL from Harrisburg says: In the presentation of petitions to the Legislature the advocates of license are nowhere, the business being entirely monopolized by the prohibitionists. On Tuesday night about twenty petitions were presented, either calling for the passage of a prohibitory law or the enactment of the local option bill introduced in the House. Senator Everhart, of Chester, had sent up to the President of the Senate about fifteen, signed by thousands of temperance people.

ON Tuesday next, the 20th day of February, 1877, being the third Tuesday, the Constitution provides that the people of Pennsylvania shall elect township, borough and city officers.

ARTICLE VIII., SECTION 4. All elections by citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite to the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written therein and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

IT IS our custom to call the attention of our readers to the importance of taking an interest in local elections by first attending the primary meetings for the purpose of assisting in nominating the very best men of our party to be voted for to fill the several offices. Apathy and negligence in this matter has been the means of forming unworthy and unsatisfactory tickets, which has resulted in the defeat and disorganization of our party at the election.

The action of the Republicans of the North ward, one year ago, was a full illustration of our views, which taught a wholesome lesson if it shall be heeded in the future. In a district where there are so many competent and trustworthy citizens in our party as there are in the North ward, there should be no excuse for making unsatisfactory nominations. The action of last year being a stigma on those who neglected to be at the primary meetings in time, and afterwards joining in the bolt, should be a lesson not soon to be repeated. There is no town in the state which has more, if as many, competent persons, according to the population, to take charge of the municipal affairs, as Bellefonte has, if her citizens will take the pains to select them. A man who is attentive and trustworthy, who manages his own business successfully, is generally a safe personage to select for public duties, if he can be induced or is willing to accept the responsibilities.

Those who solicit gratuitous functions are generally among those who have an "axe to grind at the public expense," and should in all cases be looked upon with suspicion as not worthy of public confidence. We call upon our Republican friends to be alive to their interests. Do not be caught napping; we have a wileful enemy at work, the leaders of whom depend upon lies and cheating for success. We urge upon every Republican to do his whole duty, and success awaits us.

Ohio Republicans Happy.

A Revival of the Enthusiasm of Election Week.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 10.—The news that the Electoral Commission had decided against going behind the returns in Florida was received here by the Republicans with the greatest enthusiasm. Large crowds surrounded the bulletin boards, and were as enthusiastic as when favorable returns were received after the election. The Republicans in both Houses of the Legislature are now very confident that Governor Hayes will be declared President. The friends of Mr. Hayes are very confident, and nothing else is talked of on the streets and in the hotels. The Democrats are loud in their denunciation of Ex-Gov. Wells and the Louisiana Returning Board, and say that Republicans are welcome to put in Hayes if they desire with all the Louisiana frauds staring them in the face. Others denounce Judge Davis in shrinking from his duty in declining to serve as a member of the Commission. The Democrats are feeling about as sore as on the evening that the nomination of Tilden was announced.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COLLEGE TWP. Feb. 5, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I will try to show in this letter, as promised, disadvantages of families in good circumstances and capitalists to invest, leaving or selling their homes in Centre county, Pa., to go north-west to make better their circumstances financially; or, by so doing, to enjoy more of this life's riches. In this letter I do not only wish to give some little experience of the past, but the experience of men of recent date. So I hope the people will excuse this letter of being selfish or one-sided when I say a man can invest a few thousand dollars to a better advantage now in Central Pennsylvania to make himself and family a comfortable home, or make money in speculation, if you please, or find chances in manufacturing and business of most all kinds. These are open here to every one that has not a terrible contagious Western fever. I will give just a few reasons why we here in this much favored part of our country should not think of leaving it at this time, after getting so near over the terrible panic times which I have no doubt have brought about discontentment in many minds and families. By going west expecting to enjoy the many more advantages than we have here you may calculate in being disappointed, and then the best you can do is to buy a farm near a good town and pay more for it; then you will have the privilege of enjoying good society and churches and schools, which is hard to get all together in far North or West. But they can be had, and I do know by hearing the experience of others, they paid too dear for that privilege. One can judge by traveling through the West or North-west that there is something wrong when you find every man offering to sell out, and he will tell you at a reduced price. You can judge why it is. The failure of crops is more frequent than in the East. This no one can deny who has experienced living both East and West, owing to the many enemies to crops that have almost devastated many parts of our North-west of late, and the terrible storms that have for many years visited and laid waste crops, with the destruction, too, of human life, more frequent in the West than all other parts of our wide-spread country. Another notable fact I witnessed in traveling over Northern Missouri and the interior of Iowa, some fifteen or twenty years since, (which was then like the far West is now), was the discontented and unhappy feeling shown by the women and children of families who had seen better days; and I did not wonder, to see their isolated and lonely situation. It was often pitiable to hear their tales of deprivation they had experienced since leaving their homes and dear friends in the East. Living away miles from any neighbor, no woods nor running stream to be seen, boxed up in a 12 by 15 house, no spare room in which to put their friend away for the night comfortably, the poor children huddled up like swine in their pen, not even a fence around their dwelling to protect them from depredations of droves of cattle. Why is it? Young America of Pennsvalley asks why they had spent all their money in broad acres, and a cage built to keep the birds without feathers from soaring away back to that mountain home they had left, and now would give their all to get back to. You can judge why, my friends; but this is a true picture of some of the scenes your correspondent witnessed in years past. But you say they have better times there now. I admit it; in many places the railroad has done wonders for new settlers, but nine times out of ten they paid first well for it. Imagine the trial of a man leaving his young family, as described, to haul a load of wheat sixty miles to market, and sell it for seventy cents per bushel. Yes, they will tell you they can grow it so much cheaper than we can in the East. Well, we will see about that before I finish these lines. I will try to be more practical, and, if necessary, give figures. Then, Mr. Editor, I hope you will get a correspondent who knows more now about the West than I do, and will give the bright side, as I know I am accused of giving the dark side of the picture West. But I am trying to deal fair in what I do know, and it would I think be more interesting to hear at the same time from both sides.

I will, however, go on and try to show the North-west to a disadvantage, and in my next letter I will give some ideas of my experience in the South-west and tell my disappointments. But permit me to give first a statement of a very reliable man that traveled much, recently, through North-west and South-west, and who gives very discouraging accounts of the new settlements and cheap lands. He says in one hundred families five had done well, twenty middling, and seventy-five are disappointed, and broken down in health and in means. Friends, that is a little worse than I would give in my travels and experience in farming in the West eighteen years ago. The first year I farmed in Iowa on the very best soil. The frost came too early in the fall, and the consequence was we had about two-thirds soft corn, making about 37 bushels of good corn ears to the acre at 40 cents per bushel. The following year we planted in good season, but the seed was bad, and only about one-third grew. On account of the bad condition in which the crop was put up the last year the germ or sprout was destroyed by the hard freezing winter. We sent to Illinois for good seed, and by the time we got it planted it was so late that we got only one-half a crop, say 50 bushels of ears, so late maturing in October that the crop was inferior to last year's, and sold at 30 cents per bushel. The next crop of 1859 we had a very fine season and a good yield of 140 bushels of ears to the acre. I had a little over that average, but the price came down in consequence to about 16 cents a bushel at the railroad depot in our town. I would just add, as regards the labor of working and cultivating the corn, I could not see much difference. We had a very wet season, and you may guess on the weeds growing very fast; but the labor of plowing is about three acres there to two in Pennsvalley, and in a dry season I suppose there would be that difference in cultivation of crops all through. But in wet seasons I would not count more than one-fourth more labor here than in Iowa. As I promised some practical remarks in this long and blunt letter, I must go on with my figuring up my experience, in the three years given, in our wheat crop. Crop of 1857 almost an entire failure, owing in part to too much rain, and the blight struck the whole wheat crop that year with few exceptions in Iowa. The year of 1858 the chintz bug took it down to one-half crop, say on an average ten bushels to the acre—very dry season. The third year was something like the corn crop—too good, and no good market. We had on an average of spring wheat 25 bushels to the acre. The average price of wheat the three years was about 80 cents per bushel, at our railroad town, not over thirty-five miles from the Mississippi river. Improved farms sold at $20 to $40 per acre, prairie selling at $10 per acre.

My experience in farming root crops in the West was very favorable; but there was no good paying market. The reader can calculate up the wheat and corn crops on an average for three years. The root crop did not pay as well as wheat and corn. But stock raising and feeding paid the best. If a man had a capital sufficient to make it a business he can then make money; so can a man make it pay anywhere if money is invested prudently in raising and feeding stock. I have shown, I think, that the western farmer was working comparatively in days past to a disadvantage. So it is now in the far West as it was then in Iowa and Missouri; but I think disadvantages are getting worse further away, as railroad freight is going up now West to make up for the past good times they say it made in the West. If that is the case, the panic times will just now begin, as has been the case before, at the heels of our good times now coming. Cheap, reasonable local freights and good markets, railroads coming, high priced lands, but cheap homes compared with our natural resources in mineral wealth and manufacturing facilities, will be all brought out around these mountains; and in the valleys our fine quality of grain, and iron ore underneath, and to the very summits treasures of black diamonds and tall pines. Brother farmers and the people will excuse the rough natural sides with blunt edges put on our side of the picture, and I would thank some of the people to give the other side, for I cannot; as I tried to give part of two sides to the West, which I am well aware Mr. Editor and people will say I have done very badly. So for fear of trespassing on your valuable time, I will bring these lines to a close, and if I can spare a few more long winter evenings to writing another letter I will endeavor to show South and South-west to a disadvantage compared with Central Pennsylvania, to invest capital and labor; and the chances of pleasant, healthy homes and firesides in the latter to the disappointed, unhealthy spirit given generally in the former.

FARMER.

Information Wanted.

REBERSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—In place of the usual annual written report to the School Superintendent, county and city superintendents are instructed to prepare and forward this year an historical sketch of education within their several jurisdictions. In order to secure an accurate and complete collection of facts for Centre county, I beg leave to present, through the columns of the REPUBLICAN, a list of topics suggested by the Department, in reference to which I should be pleased to have your readers communicate such information as may be in their possession and worthy of record. I have no doubt there are a number of the older citizens in the different townships of the county who are well informed on this subject, and who will cheerfully furnish such facts as shall be preserved. Information is desired especially on the following points:

TOPICS.

1.—When and where the first schools were established prior to 1834.

2—Result of the vote in the different townships in relation to the acceptance of the common schools.

3—Year when the different townships accepted, and number of schools at the time.

4—The earliest elementary schools. When and by whom established; how supported and managed; their character; the teachers.

5—Elementary schools up to the time of the passage of the common school law in 1834. The condition of the schools. The effect of the laws relating to education passed prior to 1834. Schools founded and supported by churches. Efforts, if any, to secure free schools.

6—The history of common schools since 1834; the growth of the system; prominent school officers; leading teachers; work done.

7—Academies, seminaries, and noted private schools. When and by whom founded; Full list of all, whether now open or not, with all important facts; the county academies; aid received by them from the state; disposition of buildings.

8—Colleges and universities. History of all institutions of this kind, whether now in operation or otherwise; present condition; statistics.

9—Miscellaneous educational institutions. Libraries, literary and scientific societies; clubs for mutual improvement; special schools of all kinds.

10—Teachers' institutes and associations. Meeting of teachers; meetings in behalf of education; benefactors of education.

HENRY MEYER,
County Sup't.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Please allow me to reply, through the columns of your paper, to an article published in last week's *Watchman* under the caption of "Obituary of a Dog," in which the word "Samuel" figured conspicuously. When I first read the article I thought I would pass it by unnoticed, considering the source from whence it came, but on more deliberate study of the vile insinuations contained in it, I concluded to ventilate the matter some, as the spirit of retaliation predominates over my better judgment. Were it not for the great respect I have for his aged and worthy parents, I would mention the name of this great author of "dog obituaries," but for the present shall withhold it. If that great author had had brains enough to consider the finer feelings of those of whom he writes he would not have offended any one, but it is the vile slurs he used that grated so harshly on my better feelings, and I can only feel satisfied by retaliating in the same spirit. Why he should cast his bitter slang at my poverty by saying that the "defunct" dog would have guarded his master's wealth carefully, and protected his gold, silver and china ware, I cannot tell. I admit I am poor, but what I have got I got honestly, and earned by the sweat of my brow. I pay my bills promptly. I owe no hotel nor whisky bills. I never "spunged" a whole winter off my parents as he has off of his, who have naught of affluence to boast of. But instead I made the bellows roar and the anvil ring many weary days, and carried my hard earnings to my parents for their benefit. And yet to-day, with all my poverty, I can drop a dollar in the hat as often as he can a penny; not that I have many dollars, but that he has less pennies. Then the idea of myself and family "walking with silent and reverent heads to the last resting place" is simply ridiculous—almost sacrilege—comparing a miserable dog to a human corpse, and bringing myself and family down on a level with brutes. He says that valuable dog will be missed in the community. Certainly he would; why not? He was a valuable brute, and will certainly be more missed than if it had been the author of his obituary, as he is of no account to himself or any one else, and would have been mourned by his immediate friends only, as David mourned for his son Absolom, on account of prodigality and profligacy. I am willing to let the matter rest here, although there are many more insulting slurs in the article. I will here say that a man who seeks to injure his neighbor through public channels must have a soul so small that it could be put in the shaft of the quill from a humming bird and blown into a gnat's eye. Let the gentleman gratify his desire for fame by writing obituaries of dogs, as it will certainly elevate him in this community, only he should have brains enough not to slander people when he writes. But I fear I am intruding.

SAMUEL'S MASTER.

MR. EDITOR.—After reading carefully all the proceedings that have transpired since our heated Presidential campaign, I have fully arrived at the conclusion that Gov. Hayes is legally and constitutionally elected President of these United States; but fear that the old idea that to the victor belongs the spoils is now the contest. I trust that every thinking man will look the matter squarely in the face.

I don't know why there should be a contest at all. If one or any of the men who have obtained the suffrages of the people for such a high and responsible position have been guilty of bribery or using money for the purpose of gaining votes to promote them to that office, why not brand them with infamy and disgrace at once?

Call our statesmen great men and men of intellect, who will set aside the constitutional and legal plan of counting the electoral vote! Horrible in the extreme! That which is the only safeguard of our glorious government! The dark pages of History will only tell the woeful tale of the event. I am glad that there are some who have not as yet bowed the knee to Baal. May the God of battles sustain them that they may overthrow the unjust scheme!

Who did offer the senator of South Carolina $10,000 to cast his electoral vote for Gov. Tilden, and $40,000 if he is elected? Or, who transmitted a check to Oregon for $3,000, or the judge of Louisiana $100,000? This makes honest men shudder.

Where is Benedict Arnold? Where is Aaron Burr? Where are the Rebels of the South and the cowards of the North? Are not Gov. Tilden, Hewitt, and Randall all in the same fatal boat?

O, fellow citizens, let us awake. Lay aside all partisan feelings. Rally around the constitution of our government, which our forefathers handed down to us. That is our only safeguard, the rock of our defense, the bulwark of our glorious government. I think it is high time for every lover of his country to speak his sentiments fearlessly through the press. I belong to the sons of toil.

February 3, '77. A CITIZEN.

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug stores.

READING NOTICES.

There is No Article Like It to Cleanse and Restore.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.

vol 8 25-1y

WHITE, smooth, and soft any lady's hands, arms, or neck may become who uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Pimples or other disfigurements of a complexional nature, are surely obliterated by this healtuful promoter of beauty. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7, Sixth Avenue, N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 6-4t

A NIGHT of rest guaranteed to the consumptive or any one who is unable to lie down on account of difficulty of breathing, if they will use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup. 6-4t

Bronchitis cured without fail, by the use of Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, the best and cheapest remedy now known. One dose will convince you of its merits.

WE ARE SELLING
WE ARE SELLING
WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Coats at - $3.50
Ladies' Coats at - - $4.00
Ladies' Coats at - $4.50
Ladies' Coats at - - $5.00
An Elegant Assortment at the very Lowest Prices.
Felt Skirts at - 50 cents
White Blankets at $2.50
Flannels at - 15 cents
Muslins at - - 6 cents
Cheviots at - - 8 cents
Men's Boots at - $2.00
Boys' Boots at - $1.25
Ladies' Fine Shoes at $1.25
Men's Suits at - $5.00

Come and see if it is true

S. & A. LOEB

MILLHEIM LOCALS.—A large portion of our tenants have thus far experienced considerable inconvenience owing to the scarcity of habitations.

—Plenty—professional loafers, barroom bummers, etc. It is a pity, as well as a shame, how many of our strong, promising youths are thus spending their valuable time.

—Pleasant—a drive to Coburn station, on the L. C. & S. C. Railroad. The ever changing landscapes, varied scenery and sharp, bracing air, combine to make such a trip perfectly exhilerating.

—The concert given by the Millheim Cornet Band, a short time ago, was a success so far as the audience was concerned. But it appears to be the general conviction that the band lost a portion of the laurels won on former like occasions.

—Huge heaps of coal ashes and rubbish of all sorts are to be seen upon our streets, answering as monuments, and indicating the demise of the late cold weather. Were Millheim a borough this matter would have been attended to long ago.

—No go. Some of our leading Democrats are already ruminating upon the prospect of being "P. M." They imagine that the present efficient one is to be removed about March 5th, and then the best man appropriates the spoil. Don't be in a hurry, gentlemen. Time enough yet. Indeed, so prevalent has the desire become to enter the "P. O." that quite a battle is meditated. It is hard to say who is the strongest man, but time will make all things right, and allow Mr. Sivels to remain. M. R. S.

—We called upon Sechler & Co. last week and found them packing up goods to send away. They do a wholesale as well as a retail business. That is what comes of judicious advertising.

VALENTINES.—To day is Valentine's day. Love and fun can now hold high carnival, and may find vent in the large stock of valentines to be found at the book store of James Welch, next door to the post office.

—Valentines

"For young and old,
For lovers bold,
For maiden's heart,
For those who part."

From one cent to one dollar. The largest stock and greatest variety we have ever before offered to the public. Welch's Book and Stationery store, No. 1 Humes' Block. 6 2t

TO ALL CONCERNED.—The contributors to the fund of the "Bellefonte Benevolent Association" are invited to call at the office of the Secretary to examine the books of said Association and see if the funds are being judiciously expended. The absurd rumor circulated through the town, by some busy-bodies, that aid had been furnished to the family of Robert Breman, is not true. Mr. Breman has neither applied for nor received any relief from the Association.

S. STEWART LYON, Secretary.
H. Y. STITZER, Chairman.

FOR RENT.—Store room in block on Allegheny street, between Post-office and Valentines' store, now occupied by S. A. Brew & Son. Also several large and small rooms on 3d story, suitable for various purposes.

Brick Dwelling House on same street, now in the occupancy of John Harris.

Frame dwellling on Howard street, now occupied by John I. Rankin.

3 Frame Dwelling Houses, each containing eight rooms, nearly new, on Lamb street.

Apply to E. C. HUMES.
Bellefonte, Feb. 3, 1877. 7-2t

New Advertisements.

HOTEL
FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
—IN—
Snow Shoe City,

Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Sup't.
9-7-tf

Consumptives Take Notice!

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 6-4t

Auditors' Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF Centre county from January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877.

D. A MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1, 1877. DR.		
To amt. outstanding taxes, January 1, 1876	$37,937 96	
To taxes assessed for year 1876	35,015 49	
To amount received from commissioners of Centre county	13,036 51	
To amount received from Unseated Lands	3,780 25	
To amount received from Redemption Unseated Lands	1,206 12	
To amt. transferred from Military Fund	71 73	
To amt. in hands of attorneys for collection prior to year 1874	375 41	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	4,790 53	$96214 00
Jan. 1, 1877. CR.		
By amt outstanding taxes, January 1, 1877	$42,428 60	
By amount warrants paid	50,071 32	
By amt. exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	1,704 03	
By amount stationery for Treasurer's office	10 00	
By amt. Treasurer's salary	2,000 00	$96214 00
By balance due Treasurer	4,799 53	

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer in account with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

January 1, 1877. DR.		
To balance rec'd of Treasurer Mitchell	$ 1,160 83	
To outstanding taxes, January 1, 1876	5,618 13	
To taxes assessed for 1876.	3,788 76	$10567 72
Jan. 1, 1877. CR.		
By amt. outstanding taxes, January 1, 1877	$ 6,391 56	
By amt. State Treasurer's receipts	3,570 84	
By exonerations and commissions allow'd collec'rs.	264 79	
By Treasurer's commission	76 21	
By balance in hands of Treasurer at settlement	264 32	$10567 72
Bal. at settlement due State	$ 264 32	

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1877. DR.		
To amt. outstanding taxes, January 1, 1876	$134 88	$134 88
Jan. 1, 1877. CR.		
By amt. outstanding taxes, January 1, 1877	$59 33	
By Treasurer's commission	3 77	
By amount transferred to county account	71 73	$134 88

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

A C Hinton on account of balance due	$116 47	
Samuel Gramly on account of balance due	327 15	
J N Hall on account of service	461 91	
Andrew Gregg on account of service	600 87	
H A Mingle on account of service	388 69	$1,895 09

Commissioners' Clerk.

J S Barnhart, balance due for 1875	$ 48 89	
J S Barnhart, services for 1876	957 47	$1,006 36

Jury Commissioners.

M. Grove, for services, 1876	$20 20	$20 20

County Auditors.

A I Gricst, for services	$30 00	
Jos Gilliland, for services	30 00	
William McFarland, for services	30 00	
James F Weaver, for services as clerk	30 00	$120 00

Improvement and Repairs.

Agnew Moore, work on jail as per contract	$2,243 77	
Geo W Tate, architect at jail	185 00	
Geo W Tate, bill repairs at jail	20	
T E Lyman, tin pipe and tinning jail	71 20	
Jacob Gordon, plastering jail	28 75	
H G Williams, paint and papering	85 00	
D K Geise, repairing lightning rods at jail	45 00	
Car company, lumber for jail	48 26	
John Mallery, blacksmith work at jail	12 38	
W T Twitmire, tinning at jail	54 00	
Charles Garner, repairs at range in jail	3 00	
Geo Weaver, hauling range to jail	1 00	
S A Bell, repairs at jail	3 50	
James Haley, fixing furnace at jail	1 70	
Henry Walker, carpenter work at jail	14 98	
S A Brew, repairs at jail	3 10	
H Hoffman, carpenter work at jail	5 37	$2,805 84

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Nora McCallister, washing for prisoners	$	127 50
Robt McKnight, gas for Court House jail		435 00
J R & C T Alexander, coal for C House jail		447 43
J H Dobbins, medical service, 1875		25 00
J H Dobbins, medical service, 1876		100 00
B Galbraith, on service as janitor and balance 1875		365 00
B Galbraith, on services as court crier, 1876		108 00
D S Keller, for Agricultural Society		100 00
Western Penitentiary, keeping convicts		378 90
Insane Hospital, Danville, for insane.	1,400	65

Auditors' Report.

Jurors' pay	5,236	85
Assessors' pay, assessing and registering	1,554	00
Road views	560	35
Election expenses	1,738	87
Refunding Unseated Lands	1,401	52
Redemption Unseated Lands	1,081	11
Refunding taxes overpaid	185	36
Constables' pay	439	80
Tipstaves' pay	360	44
J H Vosburg, court reporter	510	00
Insurance on public buildings	55	00
Bridge views and engineers' pay at bridges	170	47
J D Spering, on county bridge at Curtin	1,766	00
H D Yeager, on county bridge at Julian	998	99
M W Cowdrick, bridge at Penn's Creek	400	00
Premiums on collections	50	00
Commissioners' notes paid	9,728	15
Interest on notes and bonds	2,452	50
Commission on lunacy	15	00
Commonwealth costs paid	2,988	53
Scalp premiums	844	29
Teachers' Institute	187	86
Inquest on dead bodies	62	96
Road damages paid	250	00
B F Shaeffer, summoning jury, Jan. 1, 1876	58	30
L W Munson, on account	2,000	08
J B Mitchell, bal. due as Treasurer	2,166	90
C M Bower, salary Commissioners' attorney	75	00
H Y Stitzer, stationery bills	107	18
Jno H Morrison, for stationery, his office	25	00
John McDermot, repairs at jail and court house	35	00
D Woodring, chandelier at jail	20	62
F McCumsey, bill for plastering	3	50
J L Spangler, papering office	8	20
D Garman, horse hire, by A C Hinton, 1875	13	50
Commissioners' expenses to examine bridges	25	00
Commissioners' expenses, delivering election papers and duplicates	137	25
Wm Galbraith, plumbing	9	25
Wm S Wolf, repairs at pipe		90
Wm Wetzler, stove and pipe	8	85
J S Mallery, repairing vault door	1	00
J M Lieb, whitewashing jail	6	50
Wm Mann, for pens and duplicates	45	50
Wm Mann, for books, Regis'r's office	25	00
Wm Mann, for Indicted ent Docket	7	00
Henry Hoffman, desk and stool	8	50
Jno Boal, wood for jail	7	00
—— Rothrock, wood for jail	2	00
John Lutz, wood for jail	2	00
Morris Furey, wood for jail	5	00
Wm Spicer, wood for jail	2	00
J D Shugert, wood for jail	39	00
Geo Hane, wood for jail	2	00
Wm L Spicer, wood for jail	2	00
Wm L Spicer, wood for jail	1	50
Jas O'Bryan, ballot boxes	4	00
A Williams, books and stationery	74	05
Adams Express Co., charges on books, &c	1	60
Wilson & Hicks, hardware	4	40
T A Hicks & Bro., hardware	7	70
Hoffer & Kline, clothing for prisonr's	10	40
Jas O'Bryan, repairs to furniture	1	00
A Sussman, grass seed for yard		75
Jno T Tower, handcuffs for jail	32	35
D Bolinger, chairs for Comm'rs' office	8	50
W A Tobias, lock for Rec'der's office	1	00
J & J Harris, hardware bill	13	26
I Guggenheimer, clothing for prisoners	11	63
B L Thomas, for pens	2	50
Cleaning office	2	00
G W Foote, paper and advertis'ng	4	50
Theo Deschner, repairs to handcuffs,	5	85
H Hoffman, carpenter work at jail	1	50
Jno T Johnson, stamps and box rent.	27	94
Wm Galbraith, repairs to wall paper.	9	00
W Twitmire, repairs to stove and pipe	6	56
Jacob Schrum, binding matting	1	50
Joseph Bros, bill repairs to court room	2	85
Jno Brachbill, repairs to chairs	6	00
Doak & Loneberger, bill painting	13	75
John Kote, horse hire	2	00
E A Smith, tinning court house roof	3	27
N A Lucas, ice for court room	1	50
D M Glenn ice for court room		60
Barbara Smith, care of insane pauper	10	50
J S Mallory, repairing locks at jail	1	00
E Woods, kindling wood, court house	2	00
W Potter, chopping wood, court house	2	00
Penna. R. R. Co., freight on range	6	70
Spangler & Foster, horse hire	3	00
D A Musser, Treasurer, advertising Unseated Lands	6	00
D A Musser, Treasurer, advertising Treasurer's sales Unseated Lands bought by county	390	00
W A Tobias, books for Recorder's office	34	00
W A Tobias, Chattel Mortgage Index	10	00
W C Heinle, work on Commonwealth Docket	5	00
W Rothrock, running county line	8	00
J N Hall and expenses of surveyors running county line	70	00
W H Wilkinson, running county line	18	00
A Dunlap, running county line	6	00
Jos Devling, running county line	35	00
W W Rothrock, running county line	8	00
Wm P Mitchell, running county line	20	00
Jno Copenhaver, boarding surveyors, &c	55	20
Foster & Stevenson, election laws	1	25
Spangler & Foster, horse hire	2	00
T J McCullough, horse hire	1	50
H Hartman, carpenter work, court house	1	84
Jno Kelly, load of wood for jail	2	00
Daniel Garman, boarding jurors	6	02
Joseph Bros., ticking for jail	7	56
Daniel Derr, gas fixtures	4	50
Orders of series of 1875 paid	592	40
Total	$42956	63
Order road fund Unseated Lands	$4243	83
Order poor fund Unseated Lands	2468	55 — $6712 38

Printing Bills.

P Grey Meek, on account of bill	$959 40	
E T Tuten, bill rendered	167 80	
Fred Kurtz, bill rendered	299 00	$1267 20
Total expenditures	$50071	32

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct

Witness our hands and seals this nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1877.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND, [Seal]

L W MUNSON, Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

January 4, 1877. DR.		
To cash on acct	$2000	00
To fine recd of Galbraith	5	00
To 2 gross pens	2	25
To costs and fines collected	218	20
Balance	1330 11	— $3555 56
January 4, 1877. CR.		
By Commonwealth costs per bill rendered	$201	61
By boarding prisoners	1815	00
By publishing court proclamations	81	20
By publishing election proclamations	56	20
By taking prisoners to penitentiary	691	60
By desk beds, etc, etc, bo't for Jail	38	05
By taking insane to hospital	96	00
By Borough order	22	50
By summoning jurors	370	00
By watching prisoners 92 nights	184	00 — $3555 56
Bal due Sheriff Munson at settlem't	$1330	11

Auditors' Report.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

January 1, 1877,		
1871.		
H Carter, Bellefonte	$27	28
A J Hassinger, Benner	141	38
Jno Shaffer, Walker	130	29 — $ 478 95
1872		
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	63	69
Thos Marshall, Benner	16	95
John Ward, Half Moon	256	97
David Robb, Liberty	14	52
James Gates, Snow Shoe	324	79 — 676 92
1873		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360	76
D B Malone, Boggs	136	91
L C Rarick, Marion	250	07
Jos Ross, Spring	162	07
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	104	08 — 1013 89
1874		
Michael Shaffer, Walker	106	88
Joseph Fox, Bellefonte	973	11
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	957	54
E H Carr, Milesburg	267	45
David Lohr, Benner	400	35
F Carson, Burnside	37	34
F Keirchoff, Curtin	123	28
Samuel B Wilson, Harris	210	18
Wm Leathers Howard	233	22
W W Spangler, Liberty	102	35
Wm Cross, Half Moon	8	72
Robt McCormick, Potter	376	96
H B Wilcox, Rush	558	11
D H Yeager, Snow Shoe	165	99
Jos Ross, Spring	338	79 — 4866 27
1875		
Charles Brown, Bellefonte	1438	08
A J Graham, Philipsburg	453	34
J P Shope, Milesburg	231	85
Wm Allison Jr, Howard	122	94
H L Barnhart, Boggs	688	98
J B Newcomer, Burnside	46	08
John T Lucas, Curtin	90	74
David Krebs, Ferguson	347	73
Michael Hess, Harris	306	27
John M Kline, Howard	105	78
D W Kline, Huston	179	00
C A Courter, Liberty	312	53
Perry Condo, Marion	473	53
Wm Tressler, Patton	81	00
H B Wilcox, Rush	76	74
James Watson, Snow Shoe	219	59
John Sweeny, Spring	599	33
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	102	68
Jesse Swartz, Walker	477	66
A J Tate, Benner	203	32 — 6557 17
1876		
J H Morrison, Bellefonte	3355	80
T M Hall, Milesburg	240	86
C McCutcheon, Philipsburg	772	59
Conrad Diehl, Howard	210	68
S A Martin, Unionville	138	02
A Garbrick, Benner	1385	17
W S Loy, Burnside	192	42
Jac C Walker, Boggs	856	01
Wm Thompson Sr, Colle'e	1974	03
Wm Mann, Curtin	261	07
Henry C Campbell, Ferguson	2705	75
John Krumrine, Gregg	2671	88
John Kettner, Haines	1762	85
Jas T Stewart, Harris	1544	37
P W Burkett, Half Moon	698	75
D W Kline, Huston	455	88
John M Kline, Howard	628	25
John A Stover, Liberty	704	02
David Harter, Marion	1240	97
Daniel Kreamer, Miles	1760	49
W I Furst, Patton	766	02
Wm Weiser, Penn	1425	17
G W Koch, Potter	3798	94
F H Dale, Rush	678	47
John Null, Spring	2148	60
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	362	14
Wm Miller, Taylor	276	88
Wm Spotts, Union	232	37
J H Beck, Walker	1860	97
H M. Denning, Worth	282	92 — 35293 34
Total outstanding taxes	$48,880	54
In hands of attorneys for collection, not included in above list	943	34

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre County.

January 1, 1877. DR.		
To notes and bonds due sundry persons	$48803	09
To bal due D A Musser, Treas, at settlement	4790	53
To bal due L W Munson, Sheriff, at settlement	1330	11
To bal due A Gregg, commissioner	1	13
To bal due J N Hall, commissioner	65	09
To bal due H A Mingle, commissioner	4	31
To bal due P Gray Meek, printing	184	60
To bal due F Kurtz, printing	31	00
To bal due B Galbraith, Janitor	275	00
To balance due A Williams, Prothonotary's costs	114	09
To bal due H D. Yeager, on bridge contract	1	01
To bal due B Liggett, Jury Commissioner	37	68
To amt Commonwealth costs due sundry persons.	405	76
Balance	475 10	— $56518 50
January 1, 1877. CR.		
By amt outstanding taxes	$48880	54
By amt outstanding taxes on unseated lands	4000	00
By amt notes held by commissioners	1573	04
By amt in hands of officers for collection	943	34
By amt due from estates, boroughs and townships, for keeping insane in asylum, as below:—		
Parterage estate	$ 70	00
Rush township	193	25
Bellefonte borough	219	64
Harris township	133	25
Philipsburg bor.	189	81
Patton township	238	78
Huston township.	76 85	— $ 1121 58 — $56518 50
By bal to credit of county	$475	10

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 187⁷, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1877.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS M. GILLILAND, [Seal]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January, 1876 to the first day of January, 1877.

J. NEWLIN HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
H. BECK, Clerk.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Fox, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE A. JACOBS, Administrator.
Boalsburg, Pa., Jan. 7, 1877. 9 2 6t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature during its Session for the enactment of a law, entitled An Act to regulate and control the legal advertising and County printing in the County of Centre.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.
Dec. 28, 1876. tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between William Williams and Charles M. Heisler, trading under the firm name of Williams & Heisler, as manufacturers of and dealers in grave stones, marbie mantles, etc., at Bellefonte, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the said firm are left in the hands of J. M. Keichline, Esq., for settlement. The business of the late firm will be continued at the old stand on High Street, by Charles M. Heisler.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
CHARLES M. HEISLER.
Bellefonte, January 27, 1877. 5-3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of George Hasson, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of George W Hasson, late of Worth township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Nancy A. Hasson, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. NANCY A. HASSON,
9-5 6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to C. B. McKean, for the estate of M. L. McKean, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate, or holding claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement.

C. B. McKEAN, Administrator.
Beech Creek, Pa., Oct. 14, 1876. 5-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to distribute the funds in the hands of the sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Jacob Yearick, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 26th day of February, 1877, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

6 3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Centre County.

No. 1, January Term, 1877, Subpœna in Divorce.

John M. Emerick vs. Sarah A. Emerick.

The undersigned, a Commissioner appointed to take testimony in the above named cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, March 1, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bellefonte, where all parties interested may attend. D. S. KELLER,
6-3t Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of E. H. Carr, committee of A. Parteage, a lunatic, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of J. L. Spangler, in Bellefonte, on Friday the 9th day of March, A. D. 877, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested may attend, if they see proper. W. C. HEINLE,
7-3t Auditor.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at Welch's Cheap Book and Stationery Store No. 1 Humes' Block.

Envelopes 6 cts. per pack.
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WILLIAM NEWCOMER,
Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

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Michael Burger,
In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 5-43 tf

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☞ We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 more of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For Particulars address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co
CHICAGO,
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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One agent sold 43 copies in one day. Send for extra terms to agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Sold in 60 days. It being the *only Complete* low price work 770 pages only $2.50, treating of the Entire History, Grand Buildings, Wonderful Exhibits, Curiosities, Great days, etc., *illustrated*, and $1 cheaper than any other; everybody wants it. One new agent cleared $330 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for PROOF of above, opinions of officials clergy, and press, sample pages, full description, and our Extra Terms. HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, 733 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. 5 4w

CAUTION BEWARE of falsely claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

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Dr. C. W Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Office 106 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md. Price 50c., postage free, and sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md. 5-2t

AGENTS 12 Elegant Oil Chromos beautifully framed, sent by mail for $1. Sell at sight. NAT. CHROMO CO., Philadelphia. 5-4t

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling $1 Stationery Package in the World. It contains 10 sheets of paper, 10 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons and ladies' fashionable fancy Set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted Jewelry, $1. *Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch* free to all agents. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

TWELVE

articles in one. The LLOYD COMBINATION. Can be used as a Pencil, Penholder and Pen, Eraser, Penknife, Envelope opener, Paper-cutter Rubber, Sewing Machine Thread Cutter, and for Ripping Seams. Cutting off Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Erasing Blots, &c. Stands as common pencil, is heavily nickel plated, and will last a lifetime. Agents are coining money and say it is the best selling article out. Sample 25 cents. Six for $1. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. Send for sample half-dozen and canvass your town.

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SIX STATIONERY PACKAGES, well SIX of the LLOYD COMBINATION for TWO DOLLARS. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

BIG EST Million Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' fine breast pin, pair ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set opal studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian Diamond pin. The above articles sent post-paid, for 50 Cts. Have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Also 1000 Milton Gold Watches $10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to $200 genuine gold. "His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequalled by any advertiser in this city."—*N. Y. Day Book*, Dec. 16, 1876.

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.
F. Stockman, 27 Bond St., N. Y.

BIG EST Million Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' handsome brooch, and ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set opal studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gent's Parisian Diamond pin. The above articles sent post-paid, for 50 Cts. Have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Also 1000 Milton Gold Watches $10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to $200 genuine gold. "His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequalled by any advertiser in this city."—*N. Y. Day Book*, Dec. 16, 1876.

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INSURANCE MEN! TAKE NOTICE.
AGENTS WANTED
—FOR THE—
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.
The oldest mutual in the country. Chartered 1835.
LIBERAL TERMS GIVEN.
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GRAND OPENING.
VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, etc which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER

than the advertised prices without misrepresentation. We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

☞ Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Action of Cold upon Milk.

Prof. Maurice Perkins of Union College translates for the "Country Gentleman," from the Paris "Comptes Rendus" some statements on this subject, which are of interest in connection with the discussions now going on here with regard to the Hardin and other systems of setting milk by cream. It is an abstract from a paper by Eug. Tisserand, read, we presume, before the French Academy:

Numerous experiments have been made by exposing milk to different temperatures varying from 32 deg. F. to 100 deg. F., and the following facts have been elicited:

1. The rise of the cream is the more rapid as the temperature to which the milk is exposed approaches 32 deg.

2. The volume of the cream is greater when the milk has been efficiently cooled.

3. The yield of the butter is also greater when the milk has been exposed to a very low temperature.

4. Finally, the skimmed milk, the butter and cheese, are of better quality when prepared under the above circumstances.

While it is impossible to offer a satisfactory explanation as to the reason why artificial cold should produce a beneficial effect upon the yield a quality of the products derived from milk, it is probable that it may tend to arrest that fermentative decomposition which is so prone to set in with organic fluids, and thus by preventing incipient alteration, indirectly to improve the quality of the material.

The practice of warming the dairy in winter time, so as to maintain its atmosphere at a constant temperature of about 60 deg, is therefore objectionable; the pans should stand in running water at as low a temperature as can be practically obtained.

It is farther suggested that the foregoing facts should be brought prominently before the notice of those who are engaged in the manufacture of dairy products, in order that the many erroneous notions on this subject may be gradually eliminated.

Household Recipes.

Widow's Cake.

Scant cup of butter; two full cups of sugar; four full cups of flour; four eggs; teaspoon of soda; two teaspoons cream of tartar Flavor to taste.

Corn Bread.

Two cups of meal One cup of white flour. One tablespoonful of salt. Two eggs, well beaten. Milk to make a rather stiff batter. Three teaspoonfuls of Sea Foam or baking powder.

Fried Sweet Potatoes.

Peel the sweet potatoes; slice them about a quarter of an inch thick, or cut them in shavings, round and round, as you would peel a lemon; dry them well in a clean cloth, and fry them in lard or drippings; take care that your fat and frying-pan are quite clean; put it on a quick fire; watch it, and as soon as the lard boils and is still, put in the slices of potatoes and keep moving them till they are crisp; take them up and lay them to drain on a sieve; send them up with a very little salt sprinkled over them.

Veal with Pando Sauce.

Cut up any part of cold boiled veal, leaving the bones in the pieces. Peel and slice a good sized onion, a small turnip, half of a small carrot. Put them into a saucepan with two ounces of bread, two cloves; four allspice, and an inch of thin lemon-peel, a little white pepper, a small teaspoonful of salt and the same of sugar. Add about a pint of the liquor that the veal was boiled in. Boil slowly for an hour. Then rub through a hair sieve. Put the veal into the sauce pan with the sauce, then let it simmer slowly for half an hour. Before sending it to the table some pieces of toasted bread can be placed around the dish.

Cream Muffins.

One quart of rich milk, or if you cant get it, half cream and half milk; one quart of flour—heaping; six eggs; one tablespoon of butter, and one of lard, soften together. Beat whites and yolks separately, very light. Then add flour and shortening, and a scant teaspoonful of salt, and stir in the flour the last thing, lightly as possible, and have the butter free from lumps. Heat your muffin rings, butter well and half fill them, and bake immediately in a hot oven. Send them to the table the moment they are done.

Lincoln Cake.

Cream one pound of sugar and three fourths pound butter together, add the yolks of six well beaten eggs, two fulcups sour cream, with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little boiling water and stirred into it just before adding to the cake; one teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cinnamon and one pound sifted flour, one tablespoonful rose water, half pound citron cut and dredged with flour, and lastly the whites of the eggs, which must be beaten very stiff before being added; then beat all thoroughly and bake in square, shallow pans.

Sugar Drops.

One pound of flour, three fourths of a pound of butter, four eggs, a gill of rose-water, bake on buttered paper in a quick oven. This makes sixty drops.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

Two table spoonfuls each of beef's gall, laudanum, spirits of turpentine, hemlock oil, sassafras oil, and amber oil, half pint alcohol; mix all together. Apply three or four times a day.

The green out husks of walnuts contain a yellow brown and remarkably fast dye, which is well suited for dying woolen or cotton materials, staining wood, etc. Wood thus dyed requires no mordant, is very soft to handle, and not likely that dyed with vilviol. The shades of color obtained are from bright to dark brown. The husks may be simply kept dried till used, or packed moist in tubs, by which means their coloring power is further increased.

Medical.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in cleaning and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier." Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective and they are so compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State st. Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut St.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered 14 years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 17, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. 7-1m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. We have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

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LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

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A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

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W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promply made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1-1y

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v1n43-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum, Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

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Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

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FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

Enquire at this office

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want Ball Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
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If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the county, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

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Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

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at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

[NORTH SIDE]

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8nc46 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail, (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Box Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

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McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,

Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v6-12-1

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

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Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

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PANIC PRICES

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CHOICE STORIES AND SKETCHES,
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As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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NO CHILD NEED DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
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PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
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SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

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8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

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IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 1903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

Our New York Letter.

Demand for a Carnival—The Roman Festival—A Wild Race—$3,500 for Brooklyn Coroners—A $25,000 Lesson Merchantable Mementoes—Death to the Dogs—Amusements—The Aquarium in Mourning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1877.

The rather meagre list of holidays set down in the New York calendar bids fair to receive an important addition this year. A number of gentlemen who have witnessed or participated in the carnival celebrations of Europe, and of New Orleans in this country, are making a decided effort, and with every prospect of success, to introduce the festival, as observed in the latter city, into New York. Everybody has heard more or less of the famous doings in which many nations take their "farewell to the flesh" (which is the meaning of *carnival*) just before the forty days of Lent, which are supposed at least to be passed in sack-cloth and ashes. Especially in the Italian cities is this the greatest holiday season of the year, extending through a whole week. It has been my good fortune to take part in the Roman carnival, and I can assure you that it is what we call in the American language "a high old time." No business is done excepting in costumes, masks, candles, confetti, bon-bons, and the other auxiliaries of the season, and the streets are crowded day and night with carriage loads of masked beauties, and the pedestrian throng of fools, knights, satyrs, skeletons, and whatever other shapes it pleases humanity to assume for the time being. The windows and balconies of the main streets are gayly draped, and as densely packed with maskers as the roadway below, while those above and those beneath pelt and shout at each other with tireless good humor. Throwing confetti still continues to be the favorite amusement of the multitudes as of old, but in late years economy has detracted from the pleasure of this recreation by substituting for the sugar plums of *confetti* proper, a base imitation, consisting of little balls of clay about as large as peas, whitened by rolling in lime.

Among the most interesting features of the Roman carnival, which, however, I should not care to see introduced here, is the reckless horse race with which it closes. Late in the afternoon of the last day, when the excitement begins to flag through the sheer weariness of the participants, the centre of *Corso*, the broad street some two miles long which is the principal theatre of carnival festivities, is cleared by the tremendous exertions of the police and military, and the motley mass of revellers are packed along the sidewalks. Then, when all is in readiness, a signal is given, and half a dozen wild horses are loosed at one end of the street, and start like arrows down the open roadway. Along their flanks are loosely fastened little steel barbs with points as keen as a needle's, which prick the startled animals at every leap. Urged on by the triple goad of pain, fear, and excitement, their speed soon becomes absolutely terrific. On they rush through the double row of spectators, who yell and gesticulate as they pass, and close in behind them like the water in the wake of a swift vessel. Faster and faster fly the straining steeds, wilder and wilder grow the cries of the surging crowd, till at the end the poor beasts, foaming, panting, trembling, and utterly crazed with fright, run blindly against an immense padded rug hung across the street to receive them, and fall helpless to the pavement.

You can hardly conceive of anything more exciting than this race, but it is as cruel as bull fighting; a horse which has run that gauntlet, if he does not die at once, is seldom good for anything afterward, and I believe this feature of the carnival has been omitted during the last year or so. The idea of having one day of masquerade and burlesque in this city has been received with much favor, and several German, French, and Italian societies are actively interesting themselves to ensure its adoption and success. Should this plan for a Mardi Gras be carried out I shall take pleasure in chronicling its important features for the benefit of your readers.

Two months ago the coroner's jury was impanelled in the Brooklyn fire case, and the work of inquests begun. The work of this body has just been completed, and a long report, in which the management of the theatre in which the disaster occurred is severely censured, and a long list of recommendations submitted for the prevention of similar catastrophes in the future. I am afraid that any weeping the coroner may have done in this case must have been "crocodile tears," for he didn't lose any relatives by the accident, and, if he gets the regular fee of $12.50 for each body upon which inquest has been held, he will receive for his work over $3,500, the largest coroner's fee ever known. His claim for this amount will be resisted by the city on the ground that but one inquest was held; but as it is made according to law, the fortunate official will doubtless collect it in full.

Meanwhile the terrible calamity which a comparatively few weeks ago sent a shudder throughout the land has been practically forgotten, and will hereafter be only occasionally recalled to mind through some casual remark or newspaper item, and then will hardly excite a feeling of any kind. Such is life—and more especially death—in this cold world.

A favorite subject for city writers to display their wit upon is the greenness of the countryman visiting the great metropolis, and the ease with which he is taken in and done for by the city sharp. One of the events of this week goes far toward proving that verdancy is not an exclusively rural attribute, but may appear in one whose life has been spent among the bricks and paving stones. In the circumstances referred to, an old New Yorker who had $25,000 worth of diamond jewelry, on which he wanted to raise a loan, accepted the kindly offered services of a young man who volunteered to help him arrange the matter. After various preliminary negotiations arranged by the disinterested young man, in which he managed to gain the entire confidence of the diamond owner, the two drove one day to a down town hotel where the transaction was to be concluded. At the door the kind young man took the jewels, saying he wished to show them to some one inside first, and requested the other to "wait for him." The latter did "wait for him," and that's all the good it did him, for the zealous youth walked in the front door and out by a back entrance. The thief has been caught. Moral: city men should not laugh too hard at their country cousins for falling an easy prey to swindlers.

In a recent letter I spoke of some of the curiosities of hard times in New York. Since then there has come under my notice another practice which the prevailing scarcity of the circulating medium has caused to be quite general. This is the selling of wedding presents by newly married couples who find they cannot live entirely on love and rose leaves, and need more in the way of substantial comforts than their purses will afford. In a fashionable wedding it frequently occurs that many duplicate presents are given, as well as many that are of no practical value to the recipients. Such facts are learned by the half dozen dealers who make this business a specialty, and a week or two after the occasion one of them will call on the young couple and cautiously broach the subject of purchase. At first his offer is usually refused with great indignation, but in the end he will often carry off, under the promise of the strictest secrecy, the largest share of the wedding offerings for which he has paid say from a third to one-half their value.

The New York *Herald*, which is always riding some hobby horse, has just changed from the subject of heating the street cars, which it could not bring about, to a war upon dogs in general and Spitz dogs in particular. The number of cases of hydrophobia from the bite of this breed is constantly on the increase, and the paper mentioned gives us a daily editorial demanding their extermination; a good thing, undoubtedly, if it could be accomplished; which it can't.

There have been two new theatrical ventures this week. At the "Park" a new piece, previously announced as the great American play, and entitled "Our Boarding House," has been put on the boards with a strong cast, and gives promise of a run.

The "Olympic," which was closed a month ago on account of the heavy expense which the modifications and new exits ordered by the fire inspectors would entail, has been taken in hand by Augustin Daly, who finds that running four or five companies in various parts of the country doesn't give him employment enough. He has made the required changes, and re-opened the theatre with his most laughable play the "Big Bonanza."

Heller's Wonder Theatre is still doing "an astonishing business" in every sense of the word. I intend, before long, to give you some account of the marvels of prestidigitation and illusion with which this arch-wizard is mystifying New York.

Our Aquarium is for the third time in mourning for a similar bereavement. The last white whale is dead, and is now lying in state in his late home for a few days previous to going to his last resting place. He is said to have died from consumption. Rather an aristocratic disease for a fish, I should think. The indomitable manager, Mr. Coup, will not give it up, however, but says he shall get up another expedition at once to replace the last curiosity.

One of the magnificent boats of the Fall River Line which went ashore in the harbor of New Haven early in January, has got off safely after twenty-six days of imprisonment in the sand. Fortunately the floating palace is almost entirely uninjured, and is again running her regular trips. RADIX.

THE LATEST LOVE LETTER.—"Deer Bill: Doant kum to see me enny mear for a while enny way. Father has got awfully skeered about burglars and he sets up every night till late with a double-barrelled shot gunn, watching the back yard. He put moren a pound ov lead into Smith's big nufoundland dog wich was kummin over the fens after a bone last nite.

"The rose is red; the violet's blue,
I wouldn't kum now if I was you."

Feminine Matters.

The latest idea in throat adornments accepts lace as the leading article of garniture.

Pearl gray and pumice stone are much admired glove tints; the dark colors are brown and gray.

Barb lace, arranged at the back of the hat and brought forward beneath the chin, is considered elegant.

The latest "agony" in midwinter toilets is the introduction of amber hues combined with blues, both shades of the same tone

A French man milliner is making dresses with the habit bodice, which is short in front, slopes longer toward the side, and extends down the back to a broad square.

A long slender dress without scarves in front, and without looping at the back, is worn without any tournure, and is as straight down the back as the front.

A new material in preparation for over dresses will be ready for the spring trade, under the name "coat-of-mail." This fabric is described as at once firm and supple, and somewhat resembling the street armor of olden times.

For reception wear the chapeau should be of the opera style, very gay, or displaying only the sombre.

Flowers in clusters at the back of a turned up hat form a charming garniture, and particularly for reception wear.

A new necklace, which shades the neck without concealing it, is made of some transparent lace, with festoons of seed pearls, or gems and pearls intermixed.

Combs are again gaining great popularity. They are mostly worn when the hair is arranged in the French twist style, or else sunk in a myriad of puffs and braids. They are generally arranged partly to one side.

On bonnets, chenille in form of leaves and fringes occupies a prominent position. That favorite coiffure of Mme. De Stael's, the turban, promises to revive again, much to the delight of ladies who remember its popularity a few years ago.

Skirts are not lined any more; they are faced up half a yard with horsehair, which is strong but not stiff. On the lower part of the horsehair facing there is another facing of alpacca the color of the skirt, is about a finger deep, and is cut on the bias.

A variety of strange materials are being applied to ornaments, as in the case of wristlets made of the skins of curious fish found in China; they somewhat resemble the old shagreen and are said to be very durable.

The trimmings of the season, which show many novelties, have the merit of being artistic, as, for example, the open moss work embroidery in scroll and leaf, shading from dark to light in different colors to match materials.

One of the most important articles now of a lady's toilet, and frequently the most expensive, is the handkerchief. New ones are shown of an exceedingly fine texture, in white and colors; they are not unlike the Indian gauze; others have one or two rows of scollops around the edge.

A growing fondness for Oriental colors and designs has brought the shawl again in vogue, and the Princess robe and long polonaises with their undulating folds render this wrap especially welcome to ladies who understand the art of draping it with ease and grace.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

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We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
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We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

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TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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CORN,
OATS, &c

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Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

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The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

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Agents Wauted

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and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

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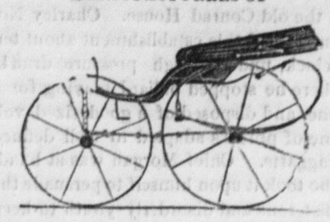

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AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

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FURNITURE WAREROOM.

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BUREAUS,
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LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
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STANDS,
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of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices, kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

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HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

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And has now on hand the best assortment of

Household Furniture,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER will be found at low prices. v6-n10

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HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and cwelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-nob-tf

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John P. Jewett, Manager.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——There will be no preaching in the Baptist church of this place next Sunday.

——The Rev. Miller, of this place, calls the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN an illustrious sheet. Good man.

——The back bone of winter is broken. This is written on Saturday, Feb. 10. Hope it may not go back on us before the paper comes out.

——The funeral of Mrs. Philip Barnhart took place on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. Her remains were interred in the Union cemetery.

——It is said that most dangerous counterfeit silver half and quarter dollars are now in circulation. This bogus coin is composed of block tin and other ingredients, has the ring of the genuine metal, and is not affected by acids.

——The West Branch Camp Meeting Association is debating the advisability of charging a ten cent admission fee to its grounds next summer. If the proposition should be adopted the Williamsport *Bulletin* thinks the name of Wayne Camp should be changed to "Dime Entertainments."

——The weather for some time past has been remarkably spring like. Our lumbermen, however, are anxious to see a change. More snow is what they want, so that they can move their logs. Mr. John Ardell, of this place, has two hundred lumbermen at work preparing lumber for the spring floods.

——The Rev. Laurie, pastor of the Presbyterian church, has the pleasure of preaching to a well filled house of earnest hearers. He is admitted to be an able preacher, seems to know his duties by keeping within the sphere of his ministerial calling. We wish him abundant success in his divine efforts.

——Last Sunday was one of the most pleasant days of the season. The most of our church-going citizens were out in their Sunday clothes and attended the several places of worship. It would seem that the Methodist and Presbyterian churches were run on time, as they convened and adjourned together. It is a great luxury to church-goers to have their preachers begin at the proper time and to *quit when done.*

WHY IS IT?—The price of butter per pound in eastern cities, and eggs per dozen, has never been so low for a great many years as at the present time. Good roll butter has been quoted as low as twelve and fifteen cents per pound, and eggs at twenty cents. Yet butter is selling in Bellefonte, and some of it very poor at that, for thirty cents, and eggs at twenty-five cents per dozen. Ah, why is this thus? Cannot we buy butter and eggs as cheap in Centre county as in New York?

——We learn from the *Reporter* that Hugh Larimer is going to Nebraska in the spring, and C. C. Keller, John and Howard Harkins go to Virginia; Samuel Bhem, of Penn township, to Michigan; and Andy Gregg and James C. Boal move to Centre Hall. We would as well like to go to Centre Hall as any of the other places named. It is a mistake to suppose that better places to live can be found in the West. There are no better farms in the world than can be found in our own county of Centre.

——Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, sample bottles of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of the country, to those who are suffering from coughs, asthma, hemorrhages, consumption, and other throat and lung diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves that this remedy would save them from those fatal diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggists, J. Zellers & Son and F. Potts Green and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents. At

——Saturday night last was made hideous by the carousing in the streets of an unusual number of noisy drunks. Quite a number seemed to be spoiling for a fight, and we thought for a while that the preparatory skirmish would cause a few black eyes and bloody noses, which had not been brought about at bed time. The most noise and confusion took place at Hoffer's segar store, in the old Conrad House. Charley Nolan entered this establishment about ten o'clock, under a high pressure drunk, where he stopped billiard playing for a time, and disposed of a good sized volume of phrases adapted to well defined braggarts. Chief Morgan was at hand, who took it upon himself to persuade the boisterous and disorderly youth to keep quiet; but the more Dick coaxed the more boisterous Charley grew, to the disgust of all spectators. His highness, the Deputy Sheriff, whom the law delineates as a peace officer, was one of the most disinterested of the spectators, and had it not been for a couple of courageous youths who took it upon themselves to carry Charley out, he might have knocked down the old edifice and crushed officers, spectators and all. It is now about time for the borough authorities to provide a proper lock-up, with a shower-bath attached, in which such fellows can be taken and made sober in a few minutes. The best antidote for drunkenness is a copious shower bath of cold water. This kind of punishment administered a few times would make boisterous drunks very scarce on the streets.

BRIGHTENING UP.—It is a very hard matter to make people believe that times are brightening while the wolf still lingers at the door, and the gaunt form of poverty throws its dark shadow upon hundreds of quiet hearts. But the fact is nevertheless true that the clouds are lifting, and everywhere the indications are that better times are ahead of us. Of course the long hoped for season will not break suddenly over our heads like the rising sun, nor will we feel all at once the grip of the bony hand relax. But gradually time will heal the ills that now prevail, and bring us all into the glow of health again. There is no disputing the fact that the sorrows of this winter have been mostly the off-shoot of the Presidential troubles. Had the great contest in November last been definitely settled in that month, we should have had a different order of things. Confidence would have prevailed, and as this is all that is really needed to restore activity, we might have seen the industries of the country springing into lively competition, and, as a natural result, a demand for labor created. The hope we have now comes in the certainty of a peaceful solution of the political difficulties. Already the papers everywhere begin to sound the glad tidings that mills, furnaces, forges and factories are being put into condition for active operation, and these are only the straws which show which way the wind is blowing. In our immediate locality much depends upon what is doing elsewhere, and when other fields begin to teem with the fruits of toil, our own will have its share in the universal disenthrallment from the pressure of hard times.—[Williamsport Sun (Dem).

THE MARRIAGE LICENSE LAWS.—The "Presbyterian Banner," a religious journal, has these comments to make on a proposed law, which will be read with interest: "We hope that clergymen and others, in different parts of the State, will take an interest in this matter, that the people may be protected from the class of clergymen always ready to marry persons who may present themselves, without any respect to the age or to the claims of parents or guardians, and that ministers who desire to act obediently to the law of the State, and not to outrage parental feelings, may be saved from the impositions so often practiced upon them by parties seeking to be married. Our lawmakers at Harrisburg will do good service to the public by enacting a carefully prepared law of the kind indicated. In addition to the considerations already given, such a law would be of great advantage in preserving an accurate record of marriages. During and after the late war, many widows were subjected to great inconvenience in obtaining pensions, owing to the difficulty of procuring proper marriage records."

AUCTION.—The undersigned will expose at public outcry, on the 5th of March next, under the management of the Court House ring, with Sheriff Munson as chief auctioneer, all my well selected stock of sterotyped poultry, consisting of cockerells and roosters, which have been used principally for the purpose of crowing Tilden into the United States Presidency, without success. The sale will be absolute, as the whole Democratic party will start for Salt River the day following, which will not allow any postponement on account of the weather. P. GRAY MEEK, Proprietor.

——The new Reformed church at Jacksonville will be dedicated to the service of God next Sunday, February 18. They commenced to hold religious services there last night and will continue them every evening this week. A large attendance of ministers from abroad is expected.

——The new iron bridge being built by the county across Penns Creek at Kersetter's (now Coburn) is nearly completed.

——If our friends know anything of local interest they should not keep it to themselves but send it to the printer.

ATTENTION UNMARRIED MEN!—Reading has a surplus of one thousand females.

SOME LOGS.—John Ardell is putting in 4,000,000 feet of logs on Young Woman's creek for Peter Herdic.

——The boys on our streets have begun to "knuckle down tight," a sure indication of coming spring.

——We are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the lowest cash prices. Sale bills printed on the shortest notice. Send in your orders.

——Mrs. Michael Heaton, of Boggs township, is dangerously sick. Her friends think her recovery doubtful. Dr. Hayes of this place is attending her.

——There will be no trouble about ice next summer. David Glenn has a good supply stored in his ice house, and thinks he can give the people of this borough all the solidified water they will want.

——Mr. Edward Plotts, the Star organ man, was in town last Wednesday. He is now stopping at Altoona. He has sold fifty organs in Bellefonte, seventy at Lock Haven, and expects to do even better at Altoona. He is the boss at selling organs in this state.

——We are publishing the report of the Commissioners, which can be found in another column. This is a matter of interest to every tax payer, and no doubt will be perused with interest. The report is clear and explicit, giving a faithful index of the financial condition of the county.

——A certain Kansas paper has taken wood, potatoes, corn, eggs, butter, onions, cabbages, chickens, sauerkraut, second-hand clothing, coon skins, and bug juice on subscriptions, in its time, and now a man wants to know if it will send the paper six months for a large owl.

——Copies of the School Law and Annual Report for 1876 have been received from the school department, and directors are requested to call at the superintendent's office and get two copies of each for the president and secretary of each board of the county. They are put up in packages with the address of the secretary.

A CHALLENGE.—The editor of the Clinton *Republican* is requested to challenge the pupils and teacher of any common school in Centre county to appear against the pupils and teacher of any common school in Clinton county in a spelling contest, to meet at the town hall in Salona at any time the challenged party may designate. Let Centre county scholars get out their dictionaries, study up all the jaw breakers they can, and prepare for the conflict. We believe Centre county can come out ahead in such a contest.

SCHOOL REPORT.—The following is a report of the school at Marengo, Centre county, for month ending Jan. 31, 1877: Whole number of pupils during month, 42—males 28, females 14; average attendance during month, 34; per cent. of attendance during month—males 82, females 80, average 81; list of the names of those who were present every day during month: Nora Love, Della Barto, Addie Musser, Nelson Ellenberger, Walter Smith, William Ellenberger, and John L. Smith. There were seven that missed but one day, and four that missed two days. C. J. RIDER, Teacher.

——The Jewish Rabbi who lectured in Reynolds' Hall last Sunday afternoon, and who had one of the largest audiences that has thronged that hall for many a day, said, among other things, that a true Jew would not eat oysters. But our clever townsman, J. Newman, Jr., who claims to be of Jewish descent, says oysters is a favorite dish of his, and at the time of hearing what the Rabbi said he was just regretting that the writer had brought him so few that very day at dinner. Next to selling good and cheap clothing, of which Mr. Newman has just received a new stock which he proposes to sell more than ordinarily low, he prefers to eat oysters, though they have neither fins nor scales, which is the Jewish objection to eating them.

——The Centre Hall *Reporter* tells the following hair story:

We have a remarkable circumstance in hairology to relate, which may be as new to others as it was to us, and, if a fact, will be considered as valuable knowledge by all who prize a lock of hair from a dear relative or friend. Mr. Wm. T. Mayes and lady called at the *Reporter* office a few mornings ago with their little rosy cheeked daughter, aged between five and six years. Three years ago the hair of this little girl was cut. By our measurement the other day we find it twenty-one inches in length, and in great profusion, which is an extraordinary growth in that period of time—3 years. But the remarkable part is, the parents inform us that when their daughter's hair was cut, three years ago, the mother put a small portion of it, about one inch in length, into a small vial which had contained cinnamon drops, but which had been previously cleansed. In this vial the little bunch of hair was placed, corked and put into a chest, and forgotten, until two years ago, when, finding it accidentally, Mrs. Mayes was astonished to see the vial nearly full, the hair having grown all the time, and now the bottle is full and some half dozen hairs have found their way out between the cork and glass. From the curls in the bottle we judge they are the same length as the hair upon the little girl's head at this time, and of the exact color. The bottle we are told has never been uncorked since the hair was first put into it, and the parents fear to open it lest an entrance of fresh air might disturb its further growth. This vial has been left at our office for a short time, where any one can see it. Mr. Mayes and lady vouch for the correctness of the fact, and we have no reason to doubt their story.

——Our New York letter can this week be found on the inside of the paper.

——Geo. L. Potter & Co. have removed their insurance agency to rooms in A. O. Furst's new building, opposite the Court House, and business entrusted to them will recieve prompt attention. 3

——The various country roads leading to Bellefonte have been rendered very soft by the late warm weather. In some places it is said that the mud is almost hub deep.

——A reformed Jewish Rabbi preached in Reynolds' Hall last Sunday. He had a large and attentive audience. He also lectured on Monday evening in the same place, at which time ten cents admission fee was charged.

——Valentines & Co. have made a great reduction in the prices of their goods, and are selling out to make room for their spring stock. Blankets, gloves, dress goods, clothing, etc., have been marked down remarkably low. Now is the chance to get good bargains.

——One who aught to know says that the icy accumulation which covered the wheat plants for so long has not injured the plants in the least, although it was feared that it would do so. He says that where the wheat is uncovered it looks green and vigorous.

——Amos Glaub comes to Bellefonte to fill a place that has long been vacant. He is prepared to make chimneys draw that never drew before. There is no need now to sit beside a cheerless fire because the chimney will not draw, for Amos is prepared to make that all right. He is also a slate and tar roofer, and dealer in roofing, slate and felting. All orders promptly attended to. Address, Altoona, or Bellefonte, Pa.

SELECT THE BEST MEN.—The spring elections this year will occur on the third Tuesday of February being the 20th day of the month. As but about one week intervenes between now and election, the Republican voters of the different wards and townships should begin to consider who would fill the several local offices most faithfully and acceptably to the people. Place none but the very best men in nomination, and that will be a sufficient guarantee that the interests of the tax-payers will be faithfully guarded.

THE CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB MOVES ON THE ENEMIES WORKS.—Last Monday evening the Centennial Temperance Club had another large influx of members. The club is already large, but upon this evening eleven new members were taken in and pledged themselves to abstain from all that intoxicates for one year. The success of this movement has been a surprise to all connected with it, and we believe it is destined to do the most effective temperance work of any organization ever started in this county. It seems to start at the very foundation of the temperance work. It does not stop to inquire what a man's religion or politics is, but asks all to join and become sober, temperance men—a blessing to themselves and the community in which they live. An effort will soon be made to establish other clubs in other parts of the county. The calls for new clubs are coming from every township, and the Bellefonte organization is taking the necessary steps to meet the demand. We wish them a God speed in their noble mission.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES TRACY HALE, ESQ.—At a meeting of the Bellefonte Bar, held January 31, 1877, to take action in relation to the death of James T. Hale, Esq, of New York, formerly of this place, and whose body was brought to Bellefonte for interment, the Hon. C. A. Meyer was elected chairman of the meeting. The object of the meeting having been stated in an appropriate manner by A. Hoy, Esq., on motion, the chair appointed John G. Love, Adam Hoy and A. O. Furst a committee to draft resolutions on the death of the deceased, and report to the meeting for its action. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were read and on motion of Gen. Jas. A. Beaver were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the wisdom of His providence to permit death to number among its victims our late brother, James Tracy Hale, of New York, a member of the bar of Centre county; therefore

Resolved, That, although his professional taste and ambition had impelled him to seek other fields than this his native home for the practice of his profession, yet in his premature death the bar of this county, at which he received his first training as a lawyer sustains the loss of a young lawyer of promise, and of a man whose social qualities, generous nature and impulses, command the social friendship of every member of the bar.

Resolved, That his superior qualities, uniform courtesy and politeness, and his kind-heartedness, warm sympathy and generous friendship for all whom he knew, not only endeared him to the members of the bar, during his active membership with us, but to the whole circle of his acquaintances, so that he was always recognized as a friend to all.

Resolved, That while we are unable to speak fully of his companionships and friendships formed where the active duties of his profession have commanded his presence for the last two or more years, which have been so abruptly and untimely sundered, yet we recognize the loss which those who were endeared to him by the fondest ties of nature, the ties of family and blood, and the attachment of friendship and fellowship, those who lose in him a kind husband and father, a dutiful son, and a warm-hearted and loving brother and a faithful friend, have sustained, and hereby tender to all our heartfelt sympathies and condolence.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days and will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at large upon the records of this court, and that copies be furnished to his relatives, and to the newspapers of this town for publication.

Court Proceedings.

JANUARY TERM—SECOND WEEK.

His Honor, Judge Meyer, presided during the second and last week of the term, which was all devoted to civil business. The Court got to work at once on Monday, as is Judge Mayer's practice, and proceeded to try the causes on the list without unnecessary delay. The following causes were tried by jury:

Job Williams vs. Samuel Eberts.—This was a claim on various transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant, they being connected through marriage of the former to a sister of the latter. They first went into the huckstering business together, defendant furnishing the money and Williams doing the work. Eberts boarded with Williams, and also rented him a house, which the latter repaired. No party or witnesses appeared for the defense, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $270.92. Beaver & Gephart for pl'ff; Love, Spangler for def't.

Elias Hoover vs. Geo. W. Harkins and John Harkins, administrator of Wm. Harkins, deceased.—The dec'd was bail for Mrs. Catherine Sprow, who rented the house of the plaintiff, who boarded with her. He claimed a balance due him on the transactions, and obtained a verdict for $7.50. Beaver & Gephart for pl'ff; Alexander & Bower for deft's.

TUESDAY, 30.

A. C. Moore vs. John Ardell, Jr. *et al.*—action to recover a balance claimed to be still due upon a judgment, the original amount of which was $585.25. There were rather extensive transactions between the parties, and the defendant claimed that the judgment was fully paid on a settlement of accounts. The principal testimony was given by the parties themselves, and was quite conflicting. Verdict for the plaintiff for $190.46, which was what the defendant was willing to allow and be his due. Yocum & Hastings for pl'ff; E. M. Blanchard for def't.

John C. Molts & Co. vs. Runkle & Co., garnishees, etc.—This suit seemed to have been brought under a mistake, and when the testimony of D. W. Woods, Esq., was given, the counsel for the plaintiff admitted that they had no case, and allowed a verdict to be taken for the defendant. Hoy, Spangler for pl'ff; Beaver for def't.

Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Margaret J. Gregg.—This was a case where it was claimed that the property of one Patrick Brew had escheated to the Commonwealth, for the want of known issue or heirs. On the part of the defense it was shown that the deceased had given to Mrs. Gregg a note which he held against Henry Brockerhoff, amounting to $5,560, the motive being that the decedent had lived for many years with Col. Gregg—the deceased husband of the defendant—had made all his money through him, and had received kind treatment and attention from the family during his last illness. Verdict for the defendant. Blanchard, Wilson for pl'ff; Beaver for def't.

Terrence McEllarney vs. J. I. Thompson.—This was the second trial of this cause in this court—the first one having been decided in favor of the plaintiff, and taken in a writ of error to the Supreme Court, where a *venire de novo* was awarded. It was an action for damages to the land of the plaintiff, caused by saw dust from Mr. Thompson's mill coming down stream and lodging upon a pile of drift in the creek near McEllarney's farm, thus causing an overflow when the water was high, to the destruction of the crops and the permanent injury of the land.

WEDNESDAY, 31.

The above trial was concluded, and the jury gave the plaintiff $125 as damages, but a motion for a new trial was entertained by the Court. Alexander, Fortney for pl'ff; Beaver & Gephart for def't.

Harrison Sipe vs. John Brilbinger—A suit for a balance claimed to be due for labor on a farm, in the woods, and about the mill of the defendant. Verdict for $39 23 in favor of the plaintiff. Yocum & Hastings for pl'ff; Furst for def't.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

John M. Wagner & Co. vs. Geo. D. Johnson—A suit on book account for supplies claimed to have been furnished the defendant from the grist mill of the plaintiffs. Defendant claimed to have paid the amount alleged to be due, $100, by two orders, one for $80 and one for $20, upon DeHass & Orvis, which orders had never been returned to the defendant and he had no notice of their non-acceptance. Verdict for plaintiffs for $116. Furst for plff's; Beaver for def't.

Michael Packer vs. Jos. R. Neff—A claim for a balance on account for making hoop poles. From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff was indebted to the defendant about one dollar, according to the figuring of the court. The plaintiff, therefore, took a non-suit. Furst for plff; Beaver for def't.

This closed the jury trials for the week, though the court met next day to hear arguments, etc.

——Go to Sechler & Co. for your groceries. They are selling the best in town and cheap for cash.

Philadelphia Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

Trade in most departments was very quiet today, but prices were without essential change. Cotton was dull and rather lower. In Petroleum there was very little movement. Flour was dull, but prices were unchanged. Prime Wheat scarce and in fair demand. Rye and Oats were unchanged. Corn is dull and weak.

COTTON—There is very little movement and prices favor buyers. 250 bales of middlings sold at 12½@13c ₰ lb for uplands and New Orleans.

FLOUR—prices remain about the same as last quoted, but the demand is limited both for shipment and for home use. Sale of 2200 barrels, including Pennsylvania and western extra at $5@6 25; Wisconsin extra family, fair and good, at $7@9; Minnesota extra family, fair and good, at $7@7 25; do choice, at $7 40@7 50; Pennsylvania do do, fair, at $7; do do good, at $7 25;

RYE FLOUR sells at $4 25@4 50.

FEED—10 cars of winter and spring wheat bran sold at $20@21 ₰ ton.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat is scarce and in demand at steady prices. Sales of 5000 bushels, embracing Pennsylvania red at $1 49@1 50; Ohio do good, at $1 46@1 45; Delaware amber at $1 55; Pennsylvania amber at $1 55, and western white at $1 55@1 58, as to quality.

RYE sells at 75c for southern and 77@80c for Pennsylvania. 800 bushels sold on private terms.

CORN is dull and rather lower. Sales of 10,000 bush., including Pennsylvania yellow at 55c; western yellow at 55c; high mixed do at 54c; sale at 56c; western at 54½@56c, and southern at 51½@55c; as to condition, and 1000 bushels on private terms.

OATS are unchanged. 800 bushels sold at 40@41c for white and 37@38c ₰ bushel for mixed.

GROCERIES—Coffee is in fair demand at full figures. Sales of Rio at 15½@19c; Java at 24½c; Laguayra at 19½c, and Maracaibo at 19½@20½c, all gold.

SUGAR—In absence of change we continue to quote fair and good refining Cuba at 9¾@9½c. Refined sugars are in demand at 12c for cut loaf; 11¾c for crushed and powdered, 11½c for granulated and 11¼c for A.

PRODUCE—BUTTER is dull. The trade seem to be of the impression that prices have reached bottom figures. The demand is quiet, and inquiries are alone made for choice stock. Exporters are not purchasing, awaiting more fixed prices. Consignments are coming into market freely, but are of inferior quality. We quote New York cremery, extras, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Prices firm and market steady. There is a fair business doing. We quote New York factory choice at 14@14½c; do good 14½@15c; western choice 13½@14½c; do good 12½@13¾c.

EGGS—Prices are still declining. Stock on hand large and consignments increasing; the demand is limited. We quote: Sales of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland at 20@22c; southern and western at 19@20c, and limited to 15c ₰ dozen.

POULTRY—Live poultry is in demand with very light stock on hand, and consignments small. We quote: Turkeys 13@14c; chickens and ducks 12@13c; geese 8@10₰lb. Dressed poultry market very bare, demand unusually good—inquiries being made for the best quality; with a continuance of the present weather prices will advance. We quote: Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland turkeys 12@14c; chickens and ducks at 12@14c, and geese at 8@10c; western turkeys at 10 and 12c, chickens 10 and 12c, ducks 9 and 12c, geese 7 and 8c ₰ lb.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 14, 1877.

Since the snow has disappeared from the roads, our streets present rather a gloomy appearance, and the demand for goods has fallen off very materially.

GRAIN—There is no abatement in the demand for wheat, but prices are steady. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the roads, the delivery of wheat has been quite limited this month. There is no abatement in the competition among buyers, and our farmers can rest assured that prices are governed by the eastern market, where our principal shippers sell the most of their grain. Centre county farmers have felt the full benefit of legitimate competition in the Bellefonte grain market—in fact, the buyers have been benefited; the merchants have been benefited, which is a living illustration that "competition is the life of trade."

RYE—Rye is in limited supply, except in its liquid state, which is not always free from adulteration. No change in price.

CORN—The price for corn continues below the cost of production, for which there seems to be no remedy. Eastern markets will not afford shipments in that direction, and the lumber region is being supplied from the west at lower prices than our dealers can furnish at the market value here.

OATS—Good oats are in steady demand at our quotations. We learn that there are very considerable of light oats in the county, as well as some musty oats being offered for sale, which will not bring our quoted price

BARLEY—There is considerable of barley offering, which is worth rye price at the mills, or about one cent per pound. The barley raised here does not appear to be so much in favor with the brewers as New York or Western, which would appear keeps down the price.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats	30
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6.75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	6
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	20
Turkeys, per pound	7
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	16
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	4
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	22
Oranges, per doz	60
Lemons, per doz	60

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	114¾	114¾
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N	108¾	109
" " " '68, J. and J	110¼	110¾
" " " '67, " "	113	113¾
" " " '68, " "	116¼	116¾
" 10-40 coupon	114¾	115
" Pacific 6's, cy	123¾	123¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	111	111¾
" " c 1881	110¾	111
Gold	105¾	105¾
Silver	109	100
Pennsylvania	45¾	45¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
Philadelphia and Erie	13	13¾
Lehigh Navigation	27¾	27¾
" Valley	46⅝	46⅝
United R. R. of J	138	138½
Oil Creek	7½	7¾
Northern Central	25	25¾
Central Transportation	35¾	35¾
Nesquehoning	52¾	52¾
North Pennsylvania	48	49
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	110¾	110¾

MARRIED.

BAKER—TENOX—On the 11th of January, 1877, by Rev. N. J. Mitchell, of Howard, Mr. James M. Baker, of Demoines, Iowa, to Miss Lidie A. Tenox, of Howard, Pa.

DIED.

TAYLOR—At Milesburg, Pa., February 5, 1877, Katie S., daughter of Frank E. and M. Ella Taylor, aged 1 year and 2 months.